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Street bomb kills 15 in Tehran

A bomb exploded in central Tehran yesterday, killing 15 people and wounding 60, most of them schoolchildren and other civilians, Iran's official radio reported.

The national news agency said it had been placed in a rubbish lorry near a barracks, and a government spokesman hinted that monarchists might be involved. In Paris the revolutionary Mujahedin, blamed for other blasts, denied responsibility.

Exclusive
Rakowski on Walesa

Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Deputy Prime Minister of Poland, tells in an exclusive interview with Oriana Fallaci of Lech Walesa's captivity, the hostility of his family to martial law and the defection of his son Arthur to West Germany

Mr Rakowski was the chief government negotiator with Solidarity and had long standing credentials as a liberal reformer from the Gomulka period, before losing his patience with Solidarity's demands.

Ms Fallaci, Italian-born, is distinguished for her forthright interviews with such notables as General Giap, the North Vietnamese Commander, the Ayatollah Khomeini, Henry Kissinger and the Shah of Iran. Page 10

Exclusive tomorrow: How to deal with the Soviet Union, by Henry Kissinger.

Henry Kissinger's second volume of memoirs, to be published next month, is being serialized in *The Sunday Times* and *The Times*. Tomorrow we publish an essay o ndetente.

15 black youths on trial

Fifteen black youths, facing charges including rioting, affray and the murder of Terence May, a motor cycle pillion passenger, in south London, appeared at the Central Criminal Court at the start of a trial expected to take two months Page 2

Rise in high street trade

Retail sales increased by more than 2½ per cent in January compared with December. It is the first significant rise for a year and is attributed to intensive winter sales. The figures were received sceptically by City economists Page 15

Singapore expels two Russians

Singapore has expelled two Russians — a diplomat and a marine superintendent — accusing them of attempting to subvert an officer of the armed forces and a local businessman Page 6

Opec may meet

Iran cut its oil price by another $2 a barrel, causing further confusion in the oil market. Opec is reported to have called an emergency meeting to consider the relentless fall in prices Page 15

BSC £100m plea

The British Steel Corporation is to ask the Government for an extra £100m in financing, to cover costs of the bad weather *last month* and expected curbs on steel imports by the United States Page 15

King accused

A Spanish general on trial over last year's coup attempt said King Juan Carlos's attitude changed after he allegedly sought Army assistance in an operation "to save democracy Page 6

Home-swop list

The Government is to compile a computer-based list of council tenants in England and Wales who wish to exchange their homes. The information will be available without charge from April.

New cap

Steve Foster, the Brighton defender, is the only new Cap in the England team playing Northern Ireland at Wembley tonight. Only two of the side that beat Hungary to qualify for the World Cup Finals remain. Page 19

Fowler gives ground on health charges for visitors

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

Government plans to tighten up the rules for charging overseas visitors for use of the National Health Service were announced yesterday.

The scheme to raise £6m a year comes after a year of protests from ethnic minority groups who claim that such a policy will worsen race relations and bring in little money because of the bureaucracy involved.

It was condemned yesterday as "shabby and shameful" by the Confederation of Health Service Employees and as "pandering to the worst prejudices of the Conservative Party", by Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, Opposition spokesman on health. She said it was the first step towards charging all patients for NHS treatment.

The new policy which comes into effect on October 1, is aimed at short-term visitors not covered by reciprocal health agreements with their countries of origin. About half of the 12 million visitors who come to the United Kingdom every year fall into this category.

At present they are treated for emergencies under Britain's good samaritan policy and this will continue, but where patients are admitted to hospital for treatment, they will in future be charged.

The new policy, announced in Parliament by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, also provides new procedures to determine eligibility for free treatment.

Patients will be asked three questions and, although the precise wording has not been settled, they will be on the lines of: Have you been resident here more than a year? Are you permanently or indefinitely resident here? Are you working here full-time?

If the patient answers "yes" to any one of these, he will not be questioned further. But, if the answer is "no", further checks will be made. These have not yet been decided, but, apparently will not involve any insistence on producing a passport.

The final form of the policy represents a slight concession on the part of the Government to outside pressures, because its original intention was to charge any visitor who had been here less than three years, now the cut-off point is one year.

Otherwise it follows closely the recommendations of a Government working party set up last year.

Mr Fowler said yesterday that the working party had found that the present rules were not being administered consistently or fairly.

"In particular they thought there was a distinct risk that checks on eligibility may be being applied by many hospitals in a way which discriminates against members of ethnic minorities living here.

"I am satisfied that a new system can be introduced which will provide extra finance for the National Health Service, and which hospitals can administer in a way which will minimise the risk of racial discrimination."

He said the changes would bring Britain into line with every other western country and would be publicized abroad so that foreigners would take out health insurance.

Mr Ian Martin, General Secretary of the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, said: "The Government is on the horns of a dilemma. If it lays down that by simply answering 'yes' to one of its test questions, a patient will not be subject to any further questioning, the policy will be considered ineffective.

"If, however, staff are allowed discretion to question certain patients further if they suspect they are not telling the truth, you come back to the question of who gets pressed most about the veracity of their answers. It is bound to be those with black skins."

The National Union of Students said it would cause great embarrassment to numerous students, who might at first sight appear to be from overseas because of the colour of their skin.

Immigration officials already attempt to refuse entry to anyone they suspect of coming to Britain for treatment without the means to pay for it. This will continue.

'Times' talks in the balance

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The future of *The Times* and *Sunday Times* was in the balance last night as print union officials and management continued talks on proposals by Mr Rupert Murdoch, the newspaper proprietor, for cuts in 600 full-time jobs and up to 900 part-time shifts.

By early evening the two sides, negotiating against a final deadline only hours away, remained apart on plans for redundancies in a number of areas including machine and clerical departments.

As negotiations continued it appeared *last* night that the question of any future transfer of the newspapers' titles, transferred from Times Newspapers Limited to News International, the parent company, and then switched back after talks with the Department of Trade, would now be deferred at least until next Friday.

All but one of the five independent national directors who must give majority consent before any new transfer is effected were understood last night to have stayed away from a meeting of the board of Times Newspapers Holdings Ltd at the newspapers' Gray's Inn Road headquarters.



One of them, Lord Greene of Harrow Weald, said last night that he and, he understood, Lord Roll of Ipsden, Lord Robens of Woldingham and Lord Dacre of Glanton were not attending the meeting called for yesterday evening because of prior commitments".

Lord Greene said: "As I understand it we will be attending a meeting which had already been arranged on Friday, February 26." Lord Greene, the former general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, refused to discuss details of a private meeting of the four men—all the current independent directors except Sir Edward Pickering—understood to have taken place earlier in the day.

He said that they had not yet formed a collective view on whether to give consent to a fresh transfer of the titles. "We shall be taking advice on it", he added. A senior company official confirmed last night that the four men had not come to the TNHL meeting.

Union officials said privately last night that among areas in which agreements were still a good way off were clerical employees of the National Society of Operative Printers Graphical and Media Personnel where a cut of 390 jobs was sought—Natsopa machine assistants on *The Times*, where union officials said a cut of 222 shifts per week had been sought, and National Graphical Association machine managers, where management was understood to want staff cuts worth £250,000 a year.

The management was not available to confirm this interpretation.

Yesterday's talks followed a meeting on Sunday between Mr Murdoch and union leaders after which Mr Murdoch agreed to allow a further 24 hours for talks, along with another 24 hours for intra-union consultations if necessary, in an attempt to reach an agreement to secure the future of the newspapers.

Mr Arthur Brittenden, Corporate Relations director of News International, last night made it clear that the postponement did not allow for substantive talks to continue again today. He said "The decision must be reached during this session of talks even if it means going on into the early hours".

Earlier, the company, when asked, said that reports that Mr Murdoch had suggested to the unions on Sunday that the absolute deadline was Thursday because he could not be sure after that of the support of his bankers were untrue.

☐ A consortium to restart *The Times* if it is closed by Mr Murdoch is being put together by a new body called Readers of *The Times* (a Staff Reporter writes).

Mr David Astor, the nephew of Mr David Astor, the former editor of *The Observer*, said in a statement that the group had been formed as a result of a substantial response to a letter calling for support published in *The Times* last Thursday. That letter was signed by Lord Young of Dartington and Lord Chitnis.

Breaching walls of prison secrecy



Bill Warhurst

Lady Faithfull and Mr Mark Bonham Carter experiencing the atmosphere of Oxford prison yesterday at the launch of Oxford Prison Week, the first of a series in a Prison Reform Trust campaign to bring prisons to the attention of their local communities. Mr Bonham Carter said the purpose was to try to break down the wall of secrecy around prisons Report, page 2

Mexico offers to mediate in war-torn El Salvador

From Paul Ellman, San Salvador, Feb 22

Warning that Central America faces the danger of a conflict of "unthinkable proportions". President José Lopez Portillo of Mexico has said his country has a plan which could end the war in El Salvador.

The Mexican leader's announcement, made in a speech in Managua, Nicaragua, on Sunday, came against the background of intensifying efforts to bring the two sides in the Salvadorean conflict to the negotiating table.

Señor Lopez Portillo warned bluntly that a military intervention by the United States in El Salvador would be intolerable and said that the current wave of revolutionary activity afflicting Central America and the Caribbean resulted from "struggles for a better and a freer life".

His remarks were seen as aimed—directly at President Reagan who is scheduled to unveil a big American aid plan for the Caribbean basin on Wednesday.

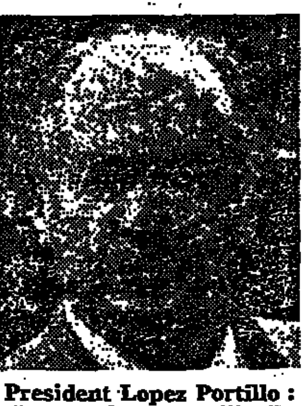
The Mexican leader urged the United States to end its threatening posture towards Nicaragua and said that he believed an understanding with Cuba could be reached.

Turning to El Salvador, Señor Lopez Portillo said: "We have solutions which we will present to the interested parties. The concerns of the United States can be satisfied, so Mexico and the other allies of the United States can help to resolve this conflict".

Although Señor Lopez Portillo gave no details of his plan, diplomatic sources said that it involved a ceasefire in El Salvador while negotiations got under way between the junta headed by President José Napoléon Duarte and the political leadership of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, the umbrella organization of the guerilla forces.

Señor Lopez Portillo's statement was greeted with considerable scepticism in San Salvador. Sources close to Señor Duarte's Government said that agreement at this stage to the Mexican plan would, amount in effect, to agreeing that elections scheduled for March 28 no longer had any real purpose.

The sources said that the Salvadorean military would be unlikely to go along with the plan, if only because its forces were far from losing to the guerrillas.



President Lopez Portillo: "Unthinkable conflict".

As far as the guerrillas were concerned, the Mexican President's proposals were seen as part of an ongoing effort, in which France has been playing a major role, to wean moderate elements in the guerrilla leadership away from hardline Marxist-Leninists.

France and Mexico caused considerable controversy both in Washington and in San Salvador, with their joint statement last August describing the guerrillas as a representative political force with a role to play.

France has maintained its efforts to find a middle course in Central America between Washington and Moscow by agreeing to sell $15.8m (£8.5m) worth of armaments to Nicaragua, a decision that provoked an angry response from the United States.

☐ **Washington:** President Lopez Portillo's new peace initiative made in Nicaragua this weekend looks deliberately timed to elicit a response from President Reagan in his speech to the Organization of American States (OAS) here later this week (Nicholas Hirst writes):

So far the United States has set itself firmly against the proposal by the Mexican President that it should support negotiations between the left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador and the American-backed regime of President José Napoleon Duarte. But with the lack of international support for the elections—Canada has refused to send observers—it will be difficult for President Reagan not to pay some attention to the suggestion of Mexican guarantees to prevent El Salvador becoming Marxist-dominated should negotiations take place.

☐ **London:** The British Government could revise its decision to send observers to El Salvador for the elections next month if there were fears for their safety or if their freedom of movement were to be severely restricted (Simon Scott Plummer writes).

A Foreign Office spokesman said today that any suggestion that the two British observers might be at undue risk or that they might be unable to travel outside San Salvador, the capital, would be grounds for reconsidering whether they should go.

Britain is the only European country to have accepted an invitation from the ruling Salvadorean junta to send observers.

Hard left spells out plan of battle

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot's fear that hard-left infiltration threatens to undermine his party's commitment to parliamentary democracy has been vindicated by an open letter from one group of Labour Trotskyists to the Trotskyist Militant Tendency.

The letter, in the *Socialist Organiser*, the weekly voice of an alliance of hard-left groups, calls on Militant to form a united front against the party "witch hunt".

It says: "The principle laid down by Neil Kinnock in the case of Tariq Ali is that Marxists are to be excluded because they do not believe in parliamentary democracy. "It is certainly true that, for our part, we aim to help the working class in overthrowing the present ruling top five per cent, to replace parliamentary democracy by a higher form of democracy.

"We propose the democracy of workers' councils, uniting legislative and executive powers, sweeping away the present Tory-dominated permanent military-bureaucratic state apparatus, and with delegates elected and recallable at all times."

There is little doubt that such views are widely held among the party's Trotskyist groupings, but it is rare to find them stated so bluntly and publicly alongside the official Labour Party imprint.

The Labour leader, in the wake of the Tatchell affair, has made it crystal clear that he regards a belief in parliamentary democracy as fundamental for all members of the party.

The *Socialist Organiser's* open letter states that the argument advanced by Mr Kinnock, who reflects Mr Foot's view, is a sham. "He falsely indentifies the present British parliamentary system with democracy in general", it says. The force of the language makes Mr Tatchell, with his call for extra-parliamentary action challenging the Government's right to rule, appear moderate by comparison.

Mr Tatchell yesterday joined 31 Labour parliamentary candidates with a statement in defence of extra-parliamentary action. He said in a radio interview that such actions included protest marches and demonstrations, but excluded the use of force.

The *Socialist Organiser* letter, however, indicates that for many Labour left-wingers the most important and immediate issue is the way in which the left should fight the alliance between the right and the soft left.

The letter says: "On the basis of an agreement with the right, the major sections of the left are seeking to define themselves as the 'legitimate' left, and to define others — i.e., in the first place, your tendency and ours — as Marxists and therefore alien.

A major victory for the hedgehog

By Tony Samstag

A hedgehog's lot is not a happy one. Pesticides, road traffic, bonfires and even yoghurt pots (try sticking your head in one) are ever-present dangers.

In winter, a hedgehog is cold and hungry; in summer, it has fleas. Last year a young boy was fined and given a supervision order for kicking one to death; when asked why, he replied simply: "I don't like hedgehogs".

Neither, television addicts will recall do the Not the Nine O'Clock News team, a hard band of truckers, except in a sandwich with salt, pepper and Branston pickle.

In 1980 a hedgehog welfare society was formed by a group of enthusiastic Berliners. They were foreign, however, and do not count. It took Major Adrian Coles (Ret) of Knowbury, Shropshire, to come to the rescue, true Brit style.

It started when Major Coles, who is not only a county councillor but a district councillor and chairman of the local parish council as well, broached the subject of cattle grids.

Hundreds of hedgehogs, he had discovered, died a horrible death when they fell into the drainage pits under the grids and could not climb out.

Surely a few shovels of concrete dumped underneath each grid could enable the hedgehogs, and other small victims of man's territorial instinct, to clamber out. The cost would be small.

"I didn't choose hedgehogs", Major Coles explains. "I had hedgehogs thrust upon me I found one that had fallen down a grid and before I knew it there I was getting it out with an egg saucepan"

Before long, Shropshire Council Council had agreed to fit escape ramps in all its cattle grids. That decision was reported in the local paper, the *Ludlow Advertiser* . . . and the British Hedgehog Preservation Society was born

Since late last year, Major Coles has been receiving hundreds of letters each week, a thousand last week alone, he reckons, after his decision to form the society.

The ultimate accolade: one of Britain's leading hedgehog experts, from the Royal Holloway College, at London University, is keen to pursue a study project on the domestication of hedgehogs—through Major Coles.

He says he is "amazed at the interest this has aroused. It certainly proves that the British really do love their animals more than any other nation".

Why, last week the local paper even ran its annual painting competition on the theme of hedgehogs, and attracted hundreds of entries, a record. Where, wonders a bemused Major Coles, will it all end?

Hopes rise for early cut in interest rates

By John Whitmore

Hopes of an early cut in bank overdraft and building society interest rates rose yesterday after better monetary news from the United States.

The City was speculating last night that if money market interest rates continue on their downward path over the next day or two, the high street banks will quickly lower their base lending rates from the present 14 per cent.

Although the building societies did not feel they could cut their interest rates on the last occasion that bank interest rates came down, they will probably feel that any further fall will give them the leeway to make a cut in the mortgage rate. That would be reinforced by any action the Government may take over the next few weeks to cut the returns available on National Savings.

The basis for the new optimism springs directly from the growing feeling that interest rates in the United States have now peaked. Although the prime lending rates of leading United States banks crept back up to 17 per cent last week, this is generally felt to be the top, particularly after the better than expected United States money supply figures last Friday.

In London, where the Bank of England has been holding short term interest rates steady over recent weeks while United States rates have moved steadily higher, the official response to the improved feeling in the United States was to allow money market interest rates to drop.

As a result the price of government securities bounded ahead and share prices, though moving rather less strongly, still finished at their best levels of the day. The *FT* 30 share index ended 5.9 points higher at 568.2.

On the foreign exchange market, however, lower United Kingdom interest rates, together with continuing unease over the softness of the oil price, left sterling slightly lower against the dollar at $1.8490 and sharply lower against the Deutsche mark at DM 4.35¼.

Rampaging pupils terrorize Toxteth primary school

A primary school in Toxteth, Liverpool, has been closed temporarily in the wake of a fortnight of violence by pupils.

Extra staff were drafted into St Saviour's Church of England School after attacks on teachers, who have been taking classes in pairs.

A gang of pupils, aged nine and ten, have slashed furniture, covered staff cars with swill from the school kitchen bins, ransacked classrooms, set fire to books and writing materials, smashed windows and doors and set off fire extinguishers, soaking members of staff.

Mr Michael Storey, chairman of Liverpool City Council's education committee, said last night that if swift action was not taken, the trouble could spread to other schools.

He said: "It is clear that this trouble has resulted from the Toxteth riots. St Saviour's is less than half full and there are 16 pupils to every teacher. But we have evidence that militant groups have been giving out leaflets to the children. There has been a deliberate attempt to stir up hatred."

Mr Storey said teachers had wept openly after lessons and Mr Colin McLoughlin, the headmaster, was taken ill.

"We have extended the half-term by two days and called a meeting of parents who have got to be behind any initiative to bring back order.

"The trouble is the responsibility of a hardcore of children who have been interviewed by police, and there is no way they are going to be allowed back in the school. It is like a cancer spreading through all the classrooms, and it must be stopped."

A member of the staff said: "It is like the mini-Mafia. The youngsters have hardly left their cradles, but they are threatening to take over the school.

"Things have got worse over the past fortnight and if something is not done soon, the place will be reduced to a heap of rubble."

The member of staff, who did not want to be named, said the headmaster caned seven youngsters last week and within an hour 14 windows were smashed and his car covered with swill.

"One morning the head got a phone call and left the class for a few minutes. When he got back it was empty and had been ransacked. They deliberately smash windows and doors at lunchtime and playtime in front of us, and if you say anything they turn a fire extinguisher on you."

Mrs Lillian Paul summed up the feelings of parents who have children at the school when she dubbed the gang a "children's mafia". Mrs Paul, who lives opposite the school, said: "It has got to such a state that many parents are thinking of moving their children to a different school.

"My four girls at the school say that there is a gang of about eight children who are bullying all the other children. They frighten the other children and use fear to influence them into joining in.

"They bully other children into giving them money," she said. "They seem to have it all organized. It has been going on on a minor scale since the riots but now it has suddenly got worse."

Mrs Paul said that the parents will meet next Monday at the school to sort out what can be done.

Mr James Ferguson, Liverpool branch secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said: "It is a widespread problem, although St Saviour's is the worst case I have heard of. The children in these areas have seen their brothers and sisters rioting in the streets and they are just copying them in school. It must be brought under control and to do that we need more teachers".

Merseyside Police said last night that the violence was being investigated.

Youth murdered in riot by black gang, court told

By Lucy Hodges

A teenager was pulled of a motor cycle and murdered by a group of black youths, in a night of violence, a court was told yesterday.

The violence began when between ten and twenty black youths armed with knives, sticks, bottles, chains and bricks, ran screaming into the Wilton Arms public house in Thornton Heath, south London, Mr Roy Amlot, for the prosecution, said at the Central Criminal Court.

Customers were cut about the face, hit on the head and kicked and windows were smashed. After five minutes the raiders left to continue the violence on the streets. A man aged 51 had his head split open, two secretaries were kicked, and Terence May, a white youth aged 19, who was riding pillion on a motor cycle was stabbed to death.

Yesterday 15 young blacks from south London appeared charged with riot; 11 are also accused of affray and seven are charged with murdering Mr May on June 1. All deny all the charges.

The trial is expected to last two months and yesterday morning the jurors were sworn in. By using 38 of a possible 45 challenges the defendants secured a jury containing three people of Afro-Caribbean origin and three of Asian origin.

The case has racial and political dimensions. Committal proceedings were halted in the magistrates' court because the case was taking so long and a voluntary Bill of Indictment was used to get it to a jury trial quickly.

Yesterday Mr Amlot painted a picture of an area in which there had been a history of trouble between skinheads and black youths.

"It may be one side or the other was to blame", he said. It seemed that Bobby Kennett, awhite skinhead who was drinking in the public house was the youths' target.

The attack began at about 9.30 pm without warning and was obviously planned, Mr Amlot said. One youth carried an axe, another a truncheon and a third a rice flail. "They hit out at anyone and everything and caused panic."

One group went straight for Bobby Kennett who was hit with an axe. A girl aged 16 suffered a fractured skull. "It was a terrifying experience for the violence, noise, speed and suddenness with which it happened", Mr Amlot said. "It was a one-sided contest. The mob was belligerent and organized."

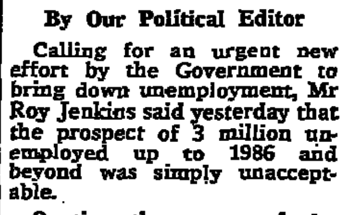
The publican attacked the youths with an axe, but he was set upon. The group then moved off along Brigstock Road. "Anyone within range was in danger," Mr Amlot said.

Gary Huggins, aged 23, who was described as the ring-leader was arrested at Heathrow airport four days after the killing when he was about to fly to the West Indies. Mr Amlot said he claimed to have booked the ticket a long time in advance, but the ticket had been bought from a Croydon travel agent on June 3.

The seven unemployed youths who have denied murder, riot and affray are Garry Anthony Huggins and Garnett Hanson, aged 16, both of Melfort Road, Thornton Heath; Ricky Whyte and Patrick Taylor, both aged 19 of Cobden Road, South Norwood; Ronald Pilgrim, aged 24, of Regina Road, South Norwood; David Collins, aged 18, of Edward Road, Addiscombe, and Carlton Newsome, aged 18, of Biggin Hill, Upper Norwood.

The four who have denied riot and affray are Peter Wright, aged 15, and Joel Wright, aged 17, both of Brook Road, Thornton Heath; Dwight Lewin, aged 18, of Melfort Road, Thornton Heath, and Kenneth Alexis, aged 18, a clerical assistant of Kilmartin Avenue, Tooting.

The four who have denied riot are Paul Brown, aged 18, unemployed, of Garthnell Road, Addiscombe; Norman Dawkins; aged 18, engineer, of Leicester Road, East Croydon, Robert Reid, aged 18, of Melfort Road, Thornton Heath, and Derek Chambers, aged 21, of Carmichael Road, South Norwood.



£33m funds for firms challenged

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

The legality of government loans made to thousands of small firms, worth more than £33m, has been questioned, according to the government auditor's report, published yesterday.

Up to the end of March last year, loans totalling £33,825,312 had been made by the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas, which is wholly financed by the official Development Fund.

But it has been decided that under the terms of the parent Development and Road Improvement Funds Act of 1909 the Development Fund should not have provided money for commercial operations.

The fund accounts for 1980-81, published yesterday, stated: "Advances to CoSIRA from the fund have hitherto been accepted as falling within the powers conferred by the Act of 1909. But there is now some doubt as to whether these advances were in fact covered by the Act, to the extent that they were used by CoSIRA to give loans to profit-making bodies."

Mr John Williams, chief executive of the advisory Development Commission, said last night that no doubt was being cast on the validity of the £19m worth of loans currently outstanding. The Department of the Environment would in future bypass the Development Fund and make direct payments to CoSIRA.

The embarrassment caused by the legal hitch is increased by the fact that such development funds have been made for about 40 years, predating the creation of CoSIRA in 1968, with no action being taken to clarify their legal standing.

Mr Williams said: "We all see it as a bit of a technicality".

BL to axe 750 jobs at two plants

From Clifford Webb
Birmingham

BL looks to be heading for another confrontation with the unions over its protracted slimming-down programme. It wants to cut 750 jobs immediately at two plants in the Birmingham area.

Twelve thousand workers in the group's Leyland, Lancashire and Bathgate, West Lothian truck plants reaturned to work yesterday after a month-long strike in protest at 4,100 redundancies.

The latest cuts are being sought at Longbridge, BL's biggest car assembly plant and the key component factory at Drews Lane, Birmingham, which supplies transmissions for most BL models. The cuts are timed to coincide with the phasing out of the Allegro, by the end of March.

BL told the unions last November that 1,500 jobs would have to go when the Allegro was withdrawn. The heaviest cuts would be required this spring, with the remainder spread over the year. Voluntary redundancy lists were opened immediately.

That was more than three months ago and although there has been some response from shopfloor employees white-collar staff have virtually boycotted voluntary redundancy.

Last week a final meeting between the management and senior white-collar union officials exhausted the company's disputes procedure and ended in deadlock. Now the unions are calling their members to meetings to find if they are prepared to strike against the cuts.

BL will have another empty factory building on its hands when Allegro production stops. It at present occupies one of the three huge assembly buildings at Longbridge. The other two are used for Mini and Metro production.

Newspaper made me feel a traitor, JPR says

J. P. R. Williams, Wales's most-capped rugby player, told a High Court jury in a libel case in London yesterday that a newspaper article had made him feel a traitor to his countrymen and his sport

The article, one of two in *The Daily Telegraph* which linked him with "shamateurism" in Rugby Union, undermined his captaincy in the "Triple Crown" success against England in 1979, he told Mr Justice Russell.

J. P. R. Williams: Suing for libel in the High Court.

Mr Williams, aged 32, of Llansannor, South Glamorgan, is suing *The Daily Telegraph*, the newspaper's former rugby correspondent, Mr John Reason and Mr William Deedes, the editor, over two articles published in February and March, 1979. Libel is denied.

Mr Richard Hartley, QC, his counsel, said the articles alleged that Mr Williams had infriged his amateur status by accepting £10,000 for his book, *JPR—an Autobiography*, published in the same year.

In fact Mr Williams, now an orthopaedic surgeon at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, had put the £35,000 proceeds from the book into a charitable trust to set up a sports clinic, in his home town of Bridgend, Mr Hartley said.

The hearing is expected to last five days.

Jobs action urged by Jenkins

By Our Political Editor

Calling for an urgent new effort by the Government to bring down unemployment, Mr Roy Jenkins said yesterday that the prospect of 3 million unemployed up to 1986 and beyond was simply unacceptable.

Quoting the report of the Manpower Services Commission, that big reductions below that level were not expected before then, he said it would be no good offering the unemployed "some hope for the late 1980s". The Government had a duty to stimulate growth.

Mr Jenkins, who is contesting the Glasgow, Hillhead, by-election for the Social Democrat and Liberal Alliance, told an audience of Hillhead businessmen that Britain had been overtaken in the past two-and-a-half years by an economic catastrophe. The world recession was not the main cause. The recession in this country was much worse than in most other OECD countries, mainly because of the savage deflationary policies the Government had chosen to apply.

Mr Jenkins said that the Government's refusal to allow the public spending borrowing requirement to rise as a proportion of gross domestic product in response to the recession had caused it to take measures which had made unemployment and inflation worse: cutting public spending, increasing indirect taxes, and interest rates, increasing nationalised industries' prices.

As unemployment had risen in consequence, and with it the need to pay out ever-increasing amounts of unemployment pay, the Government had resorted to more and more of the same medicine. And as budget had followed self-defeating budget, so the unemployment rate had steadily risen.

He said the Prime Minister evidently imagined that this would keep down inflation and lay the foundations for growth. But inflation was higher and there was no reason to expect a great burst of growth. Indeed, forecasts suggested only a very gradual upward movement in output in the foreseeable future, well short of the rate required to cause any fall in unemployment.

Mr Jenkins reminded his audience that when he fought the Warrington by-election last July he put forward a programme costing up to £6.000m to take a million people off the dole in two years.

The Government's policy was to sit tight and wait for growth to occur spontaneously, but the chances of spontaneous combustion were negligible.

Playwright faces a £35,000 bill for clearing his name

By Frances Gibb

Mr William Douglas-Home, the playwright, may face costs of £35,000 for defending an action brought against him unsuccessfully for alleged plagiarism in his play *The Kingfisher*.

Although Judge Mervyn Davies said last week there was no foundation in a claim by Mr Basil Ashmore, a stage director, that there had been a breach of copyright, Mr Douglas-Home may have to pay his own costs because Mr Ashmore was legally-aided. Mr Ashmore will incur no cost.

Mr Douglas-Home, aged 69, said yesterday: "I am very happy that I have won the moral victory. But there was no way I could get out of this case and I would have thought that in such circumstances, the legal aid fund should pay half my costs at least."

"Legal aid is clearly a good thing. It lets people go to law who qualify for it. But this does seem a case of heads I lose; tails I lose."

The Legal Aid Act 1974 enables courts to make an order for payment from the legal aid fund for all or part of the costs of the unsuccessful but unassisted party in such actions, but only if the court deems it just and equitable in the circumstances and is satisfied the unassisted party would otherwise suffer "severe financial hardship".

The Law Society said yesterday that there were constraints operating against endless actions being brought at the expense of the legal aid fund. If the applicant had been successful and recovered damages, these would have gone towards reimbursing the legal aid expenses. In certain circumstances also, courts may order costs from the legally-aided party, consistent with his means, if the case is held to be frivolous.

Actions for tort, or civil wrongs, form only a small fraction of the total number of cases for which legal aid is provided. Of a total of 175,091 legal aid certificates issued in 1980/81, over 102,000 were for matrimonial proceedings. Other High Court cases totalled 32,697. The great majority of general tort cases where the party was legally-aided were successful; 81 per cent in 1980/81 in the High Court Queen's Bench Division and 84 per cent in the County Court.

Although courts are beginning to take cognizance of the injustice that can arise where someone is obliged to defend an action, wins it and then receives no costs, lawyers also argue that if costs were automatically paid in such cases, those administering the legal aid system would be far less willing to award it.

Labour anti-Marketeers revive the attack

By George Clark, European Political Editor

Opponents of the EEC in the Labour Party who have noted moves by the new Red Rose group and some union leaders to reverse the Labour decision to take Britain out of the Community, have revived their fortnightly bulletin to attack the pro-Europeans.

The Red Rose group, under the chairmanship of Mr Arthur Palmer, MP for Bristol, North-east, and with the support of several Labour members of the European Parliament, have begun a campaign to show that the Labour decision was wrong and that withdrawal from the community would have disastrous consequences for British trade and workers.

They hope, at their annual meeting on March 4, to announce that a leading member of the party has consented to be their president and to help the campaign.

One of their arguments is that if the French government can introduce socialist policies in France, it must be possible for a future Labour government in this country to carry through its programme.

In the first issue of the revived bulletin, they take this challenge head-on. "To start with, the French have yet to get away with it", they say. "The EEC commission is currently investigating the matter.

"If the Commission makes any concessions to the French, it is still likely severely to limit French plans. The final say over trade and industrial policy would remain in the control of Brussels. And any progress in this direction would do nothing to solve the problem of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) which is both costing the United Kingdom at least £3,000m a year, and through its protectionism, seriously undermining agriculture in some of the poorest countries of the world".

The bulletin says of the anti-dumping suits now being brought by United States companies against EEC countries, that "Without EEC membership, the United Kingdom would be unlikely to find itself in the legal firing line".

Peace 'vital' to Ulster economy

From Nicholas Timmins
Belfast

An end to sectarian strife and the creation of a devolved parliament in Northern Ireland are crucial to the future of the province's economy, two applied economists who have undertaken a study funded by the EEC said yesterday.

Mr Stephen Harvey, a lecturer at Ulster Polytechnic, and Professor Desmond Rea, professor of applied economics at the polytechnic, said that with unemployment running at almost 20 per cent, and 45,000 jobs lost in the past two years, unemployment was reaching areas it had not before.

Mr Harvey said: "It must be brought home to the people that if we cannot learn to live together they are going to exercise their bigotries and hatreds at the expense of their own jobs and their children's future."

It had been estimated that the loss of jobs attributable to the violence was 20,000 in 1976. The present tally could only be guessed at.

See Britain for £3

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

British Rail is offering a £3 go-anywhere ticket to pensioners next month as a first step to winning back passengers after the six-week train drivers' strike. Children and dogs will go at £1 a head.

Holders of Senior Citizens Railcards, of which there are more than a million, will be able to travel anywhere in Britain, single or return, second class, any day in March for £3 under the offer. Only Friday travel is excluded.

Mr Robert Reid, BR's chief executive, said yesterday that it was examining what else could be done quickly to restore passenger confidence.

The other Oxford

Lord Goodman at the low table

By Peter Evans

That most convivial of club men, Lord Goodman, moved from the high table of University College, Oxford, where he is Master, to the low table of Oxford prison yesterday.

He was helping to launch Oxford Prison Week, the first of a series of campaigns by the Prison Reform Trust to make jails and all who serve in them less out of the sight and mind of local communities.

One of the prisoners to whom Lord Goodman was chatting across a table yesterday in the prison's Victorian gauntness said he had been a cutter from the tailor who had clothed him with impeccable taste since his undergraduate days.

Other prisoners were young, tended to be unemployed and to have got into trouble through alcohol, which prompted advice from Lord Goodman on the dangers of drink.

At what was described as the first press conference ever held in a prison by an outside organization, Mr Mark Bonham Carter, a member of the trust, said the purpose was to try to persuade people to have a feeling of responsibility towards local prison and break down the wall of secrecy that had tended to separate them.

The board, lodgings and fees for an undergraduate at University College cost no more than the £134 needed to keep a prisoner in the local jail.

There was wide concensus among informed opinion about what needed to be done to relieve the crisis in prisons; but successive Home Secretaries had been unable to do it because it was widely believed the public would not support it.

The trust's object was to educate public opinion and enable politicians to make changes regarded as desirable and necessary. Oxford prison, first condemned to closure in 1939, suffers from the overcrowding that is rife in the local prisons of which it is one.

There are 260 prisoners in cells that should hold 136. They have no toilets. Instead, the prisoners file out each morning to empty their slops in receptacles. Ninety in 32 cells on one landing had no receptacles in which to empty their slops, only one urinal and two lavatories.

Yet some spend up to 22 hours out of 24 "banged up" as it is known in prison jargon, three to a cell that the Victorians built to hold one.

The main part of the prison dates from about 1850, although there are sections going back to the last quarter of the 1700s. About one fifth of the prisoners are aged under 21 and in the only wing still standing it is impossible to keep them apart always from older prisoners, as they should be.

The trust wants money to be spent on refurbishing prisons like Oxford, instead of providing for new ones.

It is doing its best to awaken Oxford's conscience with a radio phone-in, involving Mr Terry Triplett, the local secretary of the Prison Officers Association, an exhibition in the central library, stickers which have appeared on people's lapels and articles in the local press.

It is hoped to get local schools involved in joint projects with young prisoners, Lady Faithfull of Wolvercote, a former director of social services in the city, suggested that Oxford United Football Club might take an interest in sport in the prison.

The trust's next prison week is in Bedford, a prison which has the worst reputation for overcrowding in the system but the best for food, better even than Oxford's mince and three vegetables

Union Bill raises new dissent in alliance

By Our Labour Editor

Fresh signs of policy conflict between the Liberals and their Alliance partners in the Social Democratic Party emerged yesterday in a Liberal Party discussion paper in industrial relations that condemns the Government's new legislation on the trade unions.

Although most SDP MPs voted for Mr Norman Tebbit's Employment Bill on its second reading, the Liberal document argues that both the Employment Act, 1980 and the changes recently proposed "are likely to have an adverse effect on employee/employer relations since they have led to increased suspicion and hostility among trade unions".

In their pamphlet for the party's employment and Industrial relations panel, Mr Nigel Hawkins and Mr Ian Fordyce call for a positive role for the unions and propose a framework of law so that employees and management can cooperate "on their mutual advantage".

The authors, whose work has the official party imprimatur, say: "Liberals do not propose to legislate on matters affecting the organization and procedures of trade unions". They would only encourage unions to improve internal consultations, enforce the TUC code of conduct on picketing and consider forgoing the strike weapon in the public services.

The unions ought to have an enhanced role, retaining their key functions of protection of individual rights and bargaining and taking on a new role of ensuring employee representation

Science report

Mystery disease kills rare rhinos

By Tony Samstag

The world's rarest rhinoceros is threatened by an undiagnosed disease that has so far killed five of the only remaining sustainable population, about 60 animals confined to a national park on the extreme western tip of Java.

Symptoms of the disease apparently range from haemorrhagic septicemia to diarrhoea. Hundreds of goats, buffaloes and chickens near the Ujung Kulon National Park have also died.

The Javan rhino is one of five species. Smaller than the more familiar African rhino, it is distinguished by small polygonal scale-like discs that form its hide. Its horn is much prized by poachers for its supposed potency.

Its current plight is especially poignant in that careful park management had enabled it to increase from about 25 in the late 1960s to present numbers.

"It is the sort of problem that park managers dread, an endangered species dying of a transmittable disease in its last stronghold", scientists at the Conservation Monitoring Centre of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural resources say.

Source: Conservation Monitoring Centre, 219c Huntingdon Road, Cambridge CB3 0DL.

Thatcher sees snags in lead-free petrol now

By George Clark

Although the oil industry could produce lead-free petrol now at a maintained octane level, not many cars in the United Kingdom could use it, the Prime Minister said in a parliamentary reply yesterday.

The Government had decided to require the introduction of petrol with the lowest lead content acceptable for use in existing cars, Mrs Thatcher said. That was the quickest, most effective way to reduce lead emission.

She was replying to Mr Ernest Roberts, Labour MP for Hackney North, and Stoke Newington, who had asked if the Government knew of the claim by the Amoco Oil Company to have produced lead-free petrol that was compatible with engines at present in use. "If the Government is satisfied about the accuracy of that claim, will she bring in earlier controls on lead in petrol?" he asked.

Mrs Thatcher replied: "The oil industry could produce lead-free petrol at reduced octane rating now. With additional plant, which would take time to build, it could produce lead-free petrol at maintained octane.

"However not many cars in the United Kingdom have hardened valve seats and very few have low-compression engines. Cars without hardened valve seats could not use lead-free petrol in any form, and those with high-compression engines could use it only at maintained octane rating."

Mrs Thatcher said she had seen press reports that Amoco could have produced lead-free petrol for sale in Britain some years ago. "The reports in question contained no evidence that the majority of cars in use here at present could operate on such fuel", she said. "The company has written to me confirming that they have no plans to produce unleaded petrol in Britain."

Mr Stanley Johnson, European Democratic (Conservative) MEP for Wight and Hampshire, East, who has called for an EEC directive to ensure that all cars marketed in community countries from January 1, 1985, are made to take lead-free petrol and will be required to run on such petrol, last night welcomed the Prime Minister's statement.

He said: "Mrs Thatcher has confirmed that, on the refining side, there is no problem about providing lead-free petrol. On the manufacturing side there are difficulties, but the objectives should be to change the design of engines to take lead-free petrol by 1985.

"After all, major countries like Japan, the United States and Australia have cars capable of running on such petrol now. Mrs Thatcher has also said that if we are to make progress to reduce the lead content, it should be in concert with our European partners. British manufacturers should be preparing for the change, otherwise the Japanese may have almost a monopoly in the sale of lead-free cars in a few years' time."

Mr Johnson is supporting the claims made by the Campaign for Lead-Free Air about the health hazards posed by the use of leaded petrol. He is seeing EEC commissioners in Brussels on March 8 to get their suport for the scheme which he will put before the European Parliament at its March session.

Under an EEC directive of 1978, the maximum lead content of petrol is limited to 0.4 grammes a litre, though individual countries can require it to be as low as 0.15 grammes a litre, which is the British requirement.

Mr Johnson said: "I regard Mrs Thatcher's answer as being entirely consistent with the resolution I have put down for debate in Strasbourg. I hope to get strong backing from all parties for united European action on this problem."

Labour candidates defend action line

A statement issued last night by the Labour Co-ordinating Committee on behalf of 32 prospective Labour Parliamentary candidates defended the place of extra-parliamentary activity within the Labour Party. The statement reads:

As prospective Labour parliamentary candidates we are firmly committed to the achievement of a democratic socialist society in Britain. To this end we believe that:

(1) This aim will require the election of a succession of socialist Labour governments in free, open and democratic elections;

(2) Extra-parliamentary action must play a major role in the efforts of the Labour Movement to establish a democratic socialist society in Britain;

(3) The election of a government does not give that government an absolute right to pursue whatever policies it chooses, irrespective of the wishes or interests of the mass of British people. It is an essential democratic right of individuals and groups to campaign for or against the policies or strategies of elected governments;

(4) There are many centres of power in society—multinational companies, the City, the media and others—which are not subject to effective democratic control through parliament or other structures and which consistently pursue actions detrimental to the interests of the British people. It is as essential today as it ever has been for the Labour Movement to mobilize popular opinion and action against the abuse of this power.

5) Support for extra-parliamentary activity does not contradict our individual and collective support for parliamentary democracy. Quite the reverse; extra-parliamentary activity is essential if political parties are to keep in touch with the people they represent and to articulate their interests through the parliamentary system. The failures of parties to do this has already undermined confidence in Parliament.

6) The building of popular support for Labour, and of Labour's support for popular action for change, will be essential to carrying out the socialist transformation of Britain. The election of socialist Labour governments will not be achieved unless the Labour Party is seen to be active in advancing the interests of working people, not just in Parliament but in every sphere of their lives. For this reason extra-parliamentary action must form an essential part of Labour Party strategy in and out of government.

Prospective parliamentary candidates supporting the statement: Les Allen, Horsham and Crawley; S. R. Allsopp, Chippenham; A. Bore, Birmingham; Charles Clark, Eastbourne; Martin Coleman, Northampton South; Mike Craven, Bridlington; John Denham, Southampton Irchen; Janet Dyson, Braintree; Brian Fish, Peterborough; Peter Hain, Putney; Harriet Harman, Peckham; Mike Hodkinson, West Gloucestershire; Kate Hoey, Dulwich; J. McAllister, Basingstoke; Jean McCrindle, Sheffield Hallam; Bob Middleton, Aberdeen South; Brian Moore, S.E. Derbyshire; David Morris, Brecon and Radnor; Hugh Pincott, East Surrey; Susan Price, Pudsey; Chris Robinson, Rossendale; Iain Roxburgh, Henley; R. H. Sedler, Leeds N.E.; Harry Spillman, Brighton Pavilion; Peter Tatchell, Bermondsey; David Williams, Colne Valley; Alan Whitehead, Southampton Test; Cathy Wilson, Isle of Wight; Audrey Wise, Woolwich East; Kelvin Hopkins, Luton West; Chris Bromley, Faversham; David Offenbach, Northampton North.

WHITELAW BANS X-RAY TEST

By a Staff Reporter

The use of X-rays to determine the age of immigrants wanting to come to Britain is to be banned, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said yesterday.

Mr Whitelaw, who was replying to a parliamentary question, said that immigration officers would be instructed accordingly. He had taken the decision following new advice from Sir Henry Yellowlees, the Chief medical officer at the Department of Health and Social Security.

Sir Henry had said that although the risk from bone X-ray tests remained negligible, they were unlikely to give more accurate evidence of age than the assessment of physical characteristics.

CORRECTION

A news agency report of February 2 of an inquest on Mrs Tatiana Conquest omitted the fact that she and Mr Robert Conquest were divorced in 1952. Mr Conquest was incorrectly described as "the American author". He is British.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 50p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din 600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

TUC vetoes call to boycott talks with state bodies

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Trade union leaders who are drawing up the TUC's plan of campaign against new legal curbs on organized labour yesterday decisively rejected a left-wing move to boycott tripartite talks with employers and Cabinet ministers.

By eight votes to five, the TUC employment policy and organization committee agreed to delete all reference to possible withdrawal from the National Economic Development Council from a programme of action going to a special delegate conference on April 5.

Led by the Transport and General Workers' Union left-wingers on the committee argued that the option of pulling out of "Neddy" and its sub-structure of working parties and joint industrial bodies ought to be retained, even if it was not an immediate policy target.

But with warnings fresh in their minds from Mr Len Murray the general secretary that such a move would be irrelevant in the fight against the forthcoming Employment Act, the moderate majority was mobilized in favour of keeping up the public appearance of talking to the Government at national level.

The offending paragraphs, deleted from the confidential TUC document at the insistance of the moderates, said "The General Council have considered suggestions that trade union representatives should be withdrawn from tripartite bodies (including the NEDC, sector working parties and economic development committees on which discussions on economic and industrial matters involving government ministers take place.

In replying, the General Council said it understood the view of those who argued that no constructive dialogue could take place with government ministers and employers, but argued that "membership of tripartite bodies affords the TUC and union representaives a measure of influence over policy and administration, and a means of defending trade union interests in important areas, and... a valuable public platform for criticizing of the policies of the Government and employers.

"Moreover, there are indications that the more reactionary elements in the Government would welcome any move by the TUC to withdraw the movement's participation in such institutions and use it to brand the TUC with responsibility for the demise of bodies to whose existence and activities they are opposed."

The paper cites the recent change of chairman of the Manpower Services Commission as "a direct provocation to the TUC to withdraw from a body which has carried through some remarkably successful programmes of great benefit to workers and the unemployed".

The TUC should therefore withdraw its representatives from public bodies "only where it is established that the long-term balance of advantage to the movement is in favour of withdrawal."

Support for removing these passages came from Mr Clive Jenkins (ASTMS); Mr Les Wood (Ucatt); Mr Sidney Weighell (NUR); Mr Ken Baker and Ms Pat Turner (GMWU); Ms Ada Maddox (Nalgo); Mr Tony Christopher, (Inland Revenue Staff Federation) and Mr Ray Chadburn (NUM).

"In favour of the left-wing option were Mr Moss Evans and Mr Stanley Pemberton (TGWU); Mr Douglas Grieve (TWU); Mr Ken Gill (AUEW, TASS) and this year's TUC chairman, Mr Alan Sapper. The committee chairman, Mr William Keys (Sogat) did not vote.

Broadmoor patient appeals to Europe

By Lucy Hodges

A Broadmoor patient is today complaining to the European Commission on Human Rights that the Government denied him rights by refusing lagal aid for mental health review tribunal cases.

Mr William Collins appealed to a tribunal for his release and tried to get a lawyer to act ofr him, but was told lagal aid was not available for such cases. He therefore had to represent himself.

He was allowed to make a statement to the tribunal but was excluded from the rest of the hearing while has psychiatrist and family gave exidence. He was not allowed to see medical or social reports and could not question witnesses. The tribunal decided not to release him.

Mr Collins, who is being represented in Strasbourg by MIND, the mental health charity, is arguing that he was not able to have his case properly heard. He says that breaches the European Convention on Human Rights which guarantees the right to an effective hearing.

The case coincides with today's debate on legal aid in the House of Lords and comes after a call by the Law Society for legal aid to be granted for mental health review tribunal hearings.

Mr Larry Gostin, legal director of MIND, said yesterday: "It is an appalling injustice that in a matter affecting a person's liberty the financial means of a person concerned is a critical factor. Mental patients have a much stronger case for lagal aid tan do many others who already receive it".

Island oil search

Engineers began drilling for oil on the Isle of Wight for the first time yesterday. The operation on the British Gas site near Porchfield, will last about six weeks.

Harry Kerr



In the driving seat: Mr Peter Thompson (left) chief executive of NFC, with Mr David Howell yesterday

10,000 at the wheel as freight staff take over

Staff were so keen to own National Freight Company that they offered about £1m more than was needed to buy it from the Government yesterday. Britain's biggest staff takeover went through triumphantly when Mr Peter Thompson the chief executive, handed a cheque for £53.5m to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, at a north London freight depot plastered with stickers declaring: "We're in the driving seat now" (Michael Baily writes).

Mr Howell did not take that amiss. He welcomed the sale as "a historic milestone in the development of the property-owning democracy in this country" and a vote of confidence by employees in their company. "This must be right — the way forward is for management and workers to end conflict and work together."

Because the 44,000 staff and pensioners raised more than £7m, against the £6.1m needed to win 82 per cent control of the company, offers over £600m, the average shareholding, are being scaled down to give the widest possible spread of ownership.

More than 10,000 will end with a show of the the £400m-a-year group, which has 20,000 lorries and an 8 per cent share of Britain's road haulage market as will as interests in travel, warehousing and cold storage. As a result, Mr Thompson said yesterday, it will be "more difficult to manage with 10,000 well-informed shareholders watching every move, but also more rewarding".

Waste should be eliminated and increased revenue would flow from better service to customers. "This new type of industrial enterprise", he told boiler-suited shareholders quaffing Marks and Spencer Asti Spumante at the hand-over ceremonies, "will be much more challenging, exciting, and profitable".

News in Summary

GLC's jobs banner cut down

A 70ft banner advertising the number of London's unemployed was cut down from the roof of County Hall, across the Thames from Parliament on Sunday night. It was found on the ground intact yesterday; the ropes holding it had been severed.

The banner, which showed that 336,920 Londoners were unemployed last month, was raised by Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, with the intention of embarrassing the Government.

Informer's jail sentence cut

A 14-year jail sentence on Donald Walter Barratt was cut to seven years by the Court of Appeal in London yesterday because the sentence "did not reflect Barratt's valuable assistance to the police."

Lord Justice Dunn, sitting with Mr Justice Cantley and Mr Justice Sheldon, said Barratt, aged 45, was not given sufficient discount by Mr Justice Mustill at the Central Criminal Court last June for the information he gave about his accomplices in serious crimes, including robbery, conspiracy theft and wounding with intent.

Trial delay for footballers

Peter Osgood and Ian Hutchinson, former international football players, who are accused of handling stolen soft drinks at their public house, The Union Inn, Old Windsor, Berkshire, had their cases adjourned by magistrates at Aldershot yesterday.

The prosecution said the police had received information that would take three weeks to investigate.

Racialist attack on building

A group calling itself the White Defence. Force is believed responsible for an attack on a building in Oxford, the second such incident in five months.

Windows at a centre for unemployed youths were broken on Sunday night and a leaflet left threatening death to anyone who opposed racial discrimination. Another building, a boarding house, was said to have been selected for the housing of homeless white families.

Petrol throwing death charge

George Hood, aged 55, appeared at Edinburgh Sheriff Court yesterday accused of murdering William Harman by throwing petrol or some other inflammable liquid over him and throwing a lighted match at him in a Midlothian ambulance depot.

Hood, of Mansfield Avenue, Newtongrange, was also charged with the attempted murder of Michael McHale and George Shaw. He was remanded in custody.

Gunmen escape with £75,000

Three men wearing Mickey Mouse masks fired two pistol shots yesterday during a raid on a security van outside the National Westminster Bank in Claygate, Surrey.

They escaped with £75,000 after shooting at a customer who slammed the bank doors. They escaped in a blue van, found later three-quarters of a mile away.

£250,000 pike

Work is nearing completion in Ulverston, Cumbria, on a £250,000 mechanical pike for *The Pike*, a film about a man-eating variety of the fish, to be made on Windermere in the spring. The 12ft fish will be programmed to swim at 25 knots.

MPs back legal aid reforms

By Frances Gibb

The all-party parliamentary penal affairs group has tabled new clauses to the Criminal Justice Bill which would implement some of the reforms to the legal aid system that the legal profession wants.

The Government's failure to implement the reforms has provoked an unprecedented dispute between the profession, from the Law Society to legal pressure groups, and the Lord Chancellor's Department.

That culminated in public castigation of the Government's inertia by the Law Society in its annual report on legal aid; the result of several years' pent-up frustration and anger among those who administer the legal aid system.

An amendment is also being tabled today by Lord Wallace of Coslany to the Mental Health Amendment Bill when it reaches its report stage in the Lords. That deals with another of the outstanding reforms, the provision of legal aid for applicants before mental health review tribunals.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk and chairman of the penal affairs group, said yesterday: "All these clauses deal with the potential loss of an individual's liberty; they are absolutely crucial. Nobody should be deprived of their liberty unless properly and legally represented".

He could see no reason why the clauses should not be accepted. "They are all reasonable and supported by knowledgeable and informed opinion. I would expect the Government to support them."

The clauses to the Bill, which is in committee stage, deal with two reforms the legal profession wants implemented. They are legal aid for children in care proceedings (where parents might lose their children) and for appeals to a crown court judge in chambers against the refusal of bail by magistrates.

The clause on children in care proceedings which is signed by six MPs from Labour, Conservative and Liberal parties, says that a court shall not make a care order under section 7 ofthe Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, in respect of a child or young person who is not legally represented unless he applied for and was refused legal aid because his means did not warrant it; or, he was told of his right to apply for legal aid but declined to take it up.

The clause on Legal aid for bail applications to crown courts, signed by five MPs, again from all parties, stipulates that the Legal Aid Act be amended so that where a person in the custody of the magistrates court and who has been refused bail by that court wants to apply to a crown court, either court may order that he shall be given legal aid for that purpose.

The legal profession argues that none of those reforms would be costly. Legal aid for care proceedings is estimated to cost £1m; for mental health review tribunals £60,000.

Rescue of Aintree in trouble

By Richard Evans

The latest attempt to end a decade of uncertainty surrounding the Grand National and Aintree racecourse at Liverpool ran into an immediate financial hitch last night.

Mr Denis Howell, Labour MP for Birmingham, Small Heath, and a former minister for sport, announced his scheme in London for the compulsory purchase of the site by Merseyside County Council and indicated that the council would have to provide half of the proposed £3m needed.

But last night Mr James Stuart-Cole, leader of the council, said: "Funding this to the tune of £1.5m in the present climate would be very difficult"

Despite the cash difficulty Mr Stuart-Cole said he was happy with Mr Howell's proposals and had instructed his council officers to look closely into them.

Mr Howell's intervention comes as Mr Bill Davies, the owner of Aintree racecourse, continues to ask £8m for the 260-acre site. Ladbrokes have been paying Mr Davies £270,000 a year to stage the Grand National, but that contract expires in April.

The proposals outlined by Mr Howell would transfer the ownership of Aintree to Merseyside County Council at a price to be determined by the district valuer, designating it as a regional sports centre.

Receiver optimistic for De Lorean

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Two financial instirutuons have expressed an interest in the De Lorean Motor Company, Sir Kenneth Cork, one of the receivers, said as he arrived in Belfast for meetings with management, union and local creditors of the company.

Today he will met another organzation that is interested in taking over sales of the sports car thrugh the rest of the world and a big car renal company in America has had initial discussions about buying up to 2,000 cars in the United States to add to its fleet of hire vehicles.

On his first visit to the plant since being appointed receiver last week Sir Kenneth met the workforce and clambered in and out of the car. He expressed hope that the factory on the outskirts of Belfast could be saved and remain a going concern.

Tomorrow he flies to the United States to study the organization there but in Belfast there are fears that several local firms face collapse because outstanding debts will not be paid

Sir Kenneth, a former chairman of the Northern Ireland Development Agency said there was a good prospect of raising the £50m-plus needed to keep the company in business. "The people I have seen seem enthusiastic. There is great interest in the car. There is a demand for this car. You have only got to see it in the street. People come and look at it. We want to keep this going".

☐ Mr John de Lorean is due to invest $5m of borrowwed, personal money into the American arm of the sports car company Christopher Thomas writes from New York.

The search for up to $74m needed to save the enterprise is continuing, but company officials in New York were unable yesterday to say if progress had been made.

Mr de Lorean has said that under the receivership agreement the company would be relieved of an obligation to pay $70m on a guarantee of notes used to put up the plant if he invested $5 in the American parent.

It appears that he is using various pieces of his estimated $15m in land holdings as collateral for barrowing the money. He seems confident that if he can persuade investors to put up between $50m and $74m he might be able to buy back or lease the Belfast operation.

Mr de Lorean's infection of $15m should be sufficient to prevent American creditors forcing a liquidation of the United States operations, which have not been adversely affected

The company still controls the sales, marketing and licensing of the cars, which sell for $25,000. The company retains about 14 per cent gross of every sale.

High street adoption shop opens

"My name is Jason and I am electric. I am nine years old and I like swimming, football, magic and listening to pop music. My favourite food is sausages and this is all my own work."

With messages like that and appealing snapshots of their young authors, Britain's first chain of county council "adoption shops" opened yesterday in Chelmsford, Essex.

Essex County Council, which two years ago pioneered the idea in partnership with Dr Barnardos, plans to spend almost £500,000 over the next three years to sell the idea of adopting difficult youngsters through shop windows in Chelmsford, Colchester and Southend.

The council hopes to find homes for about 200 young people who might otherwise spend most of their lives in institutions.

Mr Maurice Hawker, county director of social services, opening one of the new "family finders" centres said: "We make no apology for using hardsell methods to draw attention to the plight of these youngsters. There has been criticism that we are using blatant advertising methods to find adoptive parents but we are only doing what we believe is best for the children concerned."

Mrs Joan Martin, chairman of the council's social services committee, said colleagues were at first reluctant to support the project. "They took a bit on convincing. Some people had the idea of children sitting in the window with 'For sale' notices hanging round their necks. But we have got over that hurdle."

Mr Peter Turner, project director, said social workers would be based at each of the three shops to discuss adoption with interested families. He said: "The children we are trying to place are certainly not little angels. They suffer from a whole range of emotional and sometimes physical handicaps and caring for them will not be a picnic."

TRIO JAILED FOR KILLING NIGERIAN

Three white youths who stabbed a Nigerian student to death were ordered to bge detained during Her Majesty's pleasure at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Graham Arnold, aged 17, unemployed of Manor Grove, Southwark, south London and Brian Larner aged 16, of Naylor Road, Southwark, and Paul Twiner aged 15, of Commercial Way, Southwark, were convicted of the murder of Mr Fenton Ogbogbo, aged 25.

Mr Stephen Mitchell, for the prosecution, said Mr Ogbogbo was involved in an incident with Larner as he left a public house in the Old Kent Road. Other white youths were recruited and they went after him. But Mr Ogbogbo of Nunhead Grove, Peckham, was rescued by young whites he had been playing pool with some black men in a car.

A few minutes later the three accused, who had described the rescuers as "nigger lovers", caught Mr Ogbogbo alone in a fish shop.

Developers lose appeal to build near mansion

By Hugh Clayton

Developers have failed in a second attempt to win permission to build in the grounds of an eighteenth-century mansion which is listed as a grade one historic building. The house is The Ivy in Chippenham, Wiltshire, described in Sir Nikilaus Pevsner's *The Buildings of England* as by far the most interesting if not the most perfect house in the town".

Mr Stephen Marks, an independent inspector appointed by the Government, has rejected an appeal by Hestol, the developers, against refusal by North Wiltshire District Council to allow the building of 12 houses.

"In my opinion the proposal has been carefully and imaginatively designed and has much to commend it", Mr Marks said. He decided that the kitchen garden was intended to be part of the garden landscape of the main house, "although the layout of the garden itself is of no great intrinsic merit".

Mr Marks was told at an inquiry last year that the houses would be built along the sides of a square so that the design of the development would be in harmony with the outline of the Ivy, "as if the houses had been, for example, stable buildings round a formal mews court".

While he acknowledged Hestol's efforts to make the now houses blend with the original one, he had decided that the proposed new court would be too large in proportion to The Ivy. "As the south terrace progreses eastwards it would increasingly intrude in my opinion upon the more important views of The Ivy", he added. Some of the proposed new houses would do "great harm" to the existing setting of the old house.

Ms Gillian Darley, a member of the committee of Save Britain's Heritage, said the group welcomed the decision". Hestol declined to comment.

A hole in the herring nets

From Jonathan Wills, Edinburgh

In a case that would open a legal loophole for British herring fishermen a Shetland skipper was acquitted in Lerwick sheriff court yesterday of fishing illegally for herring off Fair Isle. Mr Joseph Simpson, master of the purse seine vessel Azalea was stopped last Wednesday and escorted to Lerwick carrying about 300 tons of herring.

At the time of the arrest, Mr Simpson was at latitude 59 degrees 50 minutes north and was heading for Denmark. He said he caught the herring off Suffolk.

Herring can be caught legally only in the North Sea south of 53 degrees north. The Azalea was 675 miles north of that line when stopped but still had live herring on board. The prosecution attempted to prove that the herring had been taken within miles of where the Azalea was arrested, but after hearing scientific evidence on how long herring can survive after being caught, Sheriff Alastair MacDonald ruled that there was no case to answer.

The verdict suggests that herring boats must now be caught with their nets in the water

The Government announced last night that the herring fishery in the southern North sea and the eastern English channel would close from midnight tomorrow because the fleet had caught the agreed quota.

Pope to pray with Anglicans

From John Chartres, Liverpool

Plans for the Pope's visit to Liverpool include a visit to the Anglican Cathedral, during which it is hoped he will lead a recital of the Lord's Prayer before a congregation of some 3,000 Anglicans and members of other non-Roman Catholic Christian denominations.

The Very Rev Edward Patey, Dean of Liverpool, plans that the cathedral choir should sing a Polish carol in a gesture of farewell before the Pope leaves to celebrate Mass at the Roman Catholic Metropolitan Cathedral nearby.

After an official announcement of this sensitive part of the Pope's visit in Liverpool yesterday, the Anglican Bishop of Liverpool, the Right Rev David Sheppard said: "I have prayed that the Pope's visit to Liverpool should be a celebration of the faith by the whole Christian church here. This joint act of celebration is not a piece of window dressing. It expressed vividly what many of us are working at daily.

"To those who are afraid that Christian truth is being compromised, I say 'please understand that we believe that God is calling us to reconciliation with our fellow Christians'."

The bishop added: "We have not solved all the questins which lie between our churches. We cannot lightly set aside the differences which have separated us for centuries. But to put up lamely with the divisions history has handed down to us is a sin.

"There are those who appeal to the old bitterness and mistrust but I have no doubt that the vast majority of Anglicans and Free church- men feel a deep sense of rightness that partnership and brotherhood is replacing them."

It is planned that the Pope will enter the Anglican Cathedral by the west door after being greeted by Anglicans and non-comformist leaders

Prisoners freed in police corruption inquiry

From Ronald Kershaw, Leeds

Investigations by a team of detectives from Humberside into alleged irregularities among officers of South Yorkshire Police have so far resulted in a number of policemen being suspended from duty and the release, pending an appeal, of two prisoners who have served two months of five-year sentences imposed last November.

The men, Mr Nicholas Froggett and Mr Mark Brennan, both aged 22, had protested their innocence of robbery charges.

The Humberside team, led by Det Supt Ronald Sagar, started investigations into the activities of the South Yorkshire Police drugs squad at Sheffield last May. Almost immediately two South Yorkshire officers were suspended. It is understood that during that investigation, irregularities came to light involving the fabrication of evidence and that resulted in the immediate release of the two men.

South Yorkshire Police said last night that five officers had been suspended; two were suspended last year, one was under suspension on an internal matter and two officers were suspended about a week ago. A police spokesman was not prepared to give reasons for the two latest suspensions, and said that it would be wrong to suggest that all five men had been suspended as a result of the Humberside inquiry.

The crime for which Mr Brennan and Mr Froggett were convicted involved a woman who was attacked and robbed by assailants wearing stocking masks. The two were arrested at Guisborough, Cleveland, while attending a wedding in July last year and were held in custody from that time until their recent release.

HOLIDAY PILLS CONCERN

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

Travellers who carry antibiotics abroad and take then incorrectly without medical advice could be encouraging new strains of drug-resistant germs, a British Medical Association pamphlet published today says.

The pamphlet, on keeping healthy on holiday, gives several reasons for avoiding the use of antibiotics without medical supervision. It says taking antibiotics for diarrhoea is ineffective and self-medication for suspected venereal disease can give a false sense of security.

The pamphlet, written by Professor George Dick, former professor of pathology at London University, also warns women that the contraceptive pill takes time to be absorbed. Vomiting or diarrhoea can wipe out its effect and another pill should be taken.

PARLIAMENT February 22 1982

Hospital bills to go to five million visitors

HEALTH SERVICE

Overseas visitors to Britain will from October have to pay for hospital treatment in national health service hospitals, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced in a statement. It was estimated, he said, that the charges would raise about £6m a year. The proposals would bring Britain into line with virtually every other western country.

Mr Fowler said: My predecessor told the House last March of the Government's intention to make regulations to provide for charges for hospital treatment for those not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom. The national health service is under pressure, with long waiting-lists for some specialties in some parts of the country.

It is only fair that people coming from overseas who have not contributed through taxes should be asked to pay for treatment which our own citizens would be required to pay when they are overseas.

We have consulted widely on the proposals and I can now report to the House that, subject to some important modifications, we intend to implement these proposals with effect from October 1.

When our original proposals were announced two major fears were expressed. First, there was concern that the procedures might be complex to administer. Second, there was concern that, contrary to our intentions, the procedures used to identify chargeable patients could give rise to racial discrimination.

The Government therefore decided to set up a working party representing a wide range of interests to advise us on how these difficulties might be overcome.

The working party found that the present rules are not being administered consistently or fairly. In particular, they thought there was a distinct risk that checks on eligibility may be being applied by many hospitals in a way which discriminates against members of ethnic minorities living here. I am satisfied that a new system can be introduced which will provide extra finance for the national health service, and which hospitals can administer in a way which will minimise the risk of racial discrimination. We therefore accept the working party's recommendation that there should be a standard procedure for checking the eligibility of all new hospital patients and guidance will be issued to hospitals on the main principles identified by the working party.

We propose however some further changes in the scope of the scheme. In response to representations that the proposals would bear hardly on overseas students here for a considerable period, we have decided that all visitors — including overseas students — should become exempt from charges after they have been here for one year, instead of the three years in the earlier proposals.

We also propose that people coming here to work should be fully exempt from the beginning of their stay as will some visiting dependents of people settled in this country. In other respects, the scheme will be broadly the same as that on which we consulted last year.

We estimate that the charges will raise some £6m in a full year. I should emphasise that the money will be available to the district health authorities or boards to finance their expenditure on health care.

Reciprocal agreements with other countries will of course be fully honoured. We shall lay regulations before the House in due course. The new arrangements will be publicised abroad so that visitors coming here can take out insurance before they arrive, as we do when we visit their countries.

In making these changes we will bring our position into line with virtually every other western country. There is no reason why the British taxpayer should provide free hospital treatment to short-term visitors to this country.

Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, Opposition spokesman on health (Crewe, Lab) said: This bland statement does not hide the fact that the intention behind the changes and their introduction is simply to pander to the most exaggerated prejudices of the Conservative Party. (Conservative protests). A number of detailed changes have not been made clear. For example, these new regulations will depend on the assumption that those who are ordinarily resident here will be excluded.

There is no clear legal definition of those who are "ordinarily resident" and this is already causing difficulty for other Whitehall departments.

Is the £6m he thinks he is going to get from these changes a net or gross saving? Even the administrative changes he is proposing will add a considerable amount of work to the job of admission clerks with difficulties that will arise from persistent questioning.

Is it the intention that DHSS employees will have the right to go directly to the Home Office and check on the status of overseas visitors? That would be a dangerous development and one to be opposed at all costs.

What is the extent of the abuses on which he has actually founded this absurd report? It says in the working party's own report that they were not asked to quantify the extent of the abuses and could not do so.

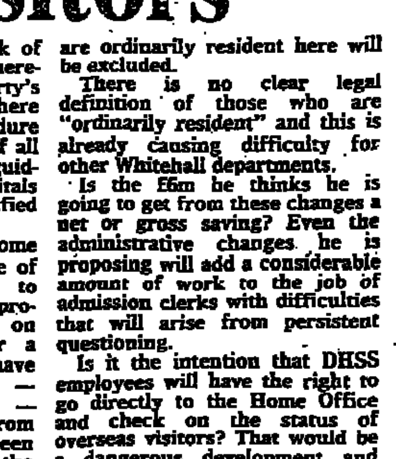
Since there are 12m visitors to this country a year and more than half are already exculded because they are already in EEC and other schemes, how does he expect to gain this amount of money from the imposition of charges?

He should come clean and try to make obvious to the House what he really intends to do is to provide a system of charging that can be developed in future so NHS patients in this country will also have to pay for their treatment. (Labour cheers and Conservative protests).

Since it is obvious, even now, there is no means of recovering private patient costs, how does he expect to get any money back by this despicable and divisive scheme?

Mr Fowler: Mrs Dunwoody has asked a great number of questions and made a great number of silly statements indeed. (Conservative cheers). We are talking here of more revenue for the NHS and I would have thought even the Opposition was in favour of that proposition.

On discrimination, the working party we set up found that the present position, not the one we are changing to, contained within it a distinct risk that rules might be applied in this country in a way which discriminates against members of ethnic minorities living here. I would have thought she would have wanted to change that position.



Fowler: Extra finance



Pavitt: Read parable

The present system is not being enforced because that is what the working party says. It opens the door to abuses. We know there are complaints year after year from inside the NHS. I am not just concerned with abuse; I am concerned with raising money for the NHS from short-term visitors to this country.

The question is basically: "who pays?" — the taxpayer or the insurance company of the overseas visitor. I see no reason why it should be the British taxpayer. (Conservative cheers.)

Dr Maurice Miller (East Kilbride, Lab): This shameful decision is another way in which the prestige of this country is being eroded by this Government.

Mr Fowler: We have approaching five million visitors on short term stays from non-EEC countries and countries without reciprocal arrangements. If the Opposition's concept of the NHS is a free national service for anyone who comes to this country, then it is sadly out-of-date.

Mrs Jill Knight (Birmingham Edgbaston, C): The British taxpayer has been longing for a Secretary of State with th courae to take the step he has just announced.

Many visitors to these shores, particularly from America and Canada who are, some of them, extremely wealthy, have for years thought it incredible that we have been so lunatic to offer them free health service when they were capable of paying for it and when the ordinary British taxpayer, who does pay for it, has to be denied it because of shortage of cash.

Mr Fowler: She is right. What we are doing is to ask visitors to this country to insure against hospital treatment if they fall ill here. That is precisely what we are expected to do if we go to those countries.

Mr Laurence Pavitt (Brent, South, Lab): Is the £6m net or gross? This was known as the good Samaritan policy. When he says his prayers tonight would he read the good Samaritan parable again?

Mr Fowler: We are talkingf about five million visitors coming to this country. My predecessor set out a figure of £5m. That has been updated by inflation. The consession we are making will cost money. It is unlikely to be less than £7m net — the cost we receive back from hospital services.

The estimated cost of acute hospital services is in the nature of £3.000m a year.

Dr Brian Mawhinney (Peterborough, C): Will he make sure that the five million are informed of the need to buy insurance before they come to this country so that we can avoid any difficulties of people trying to beat the system through claiming ignorance.

Mr Fowler : That is an important point. That is why the scheme will not be coming into effect until October 1.

Criminal legal aid costs £100m

HOUSE OF LORDS

Although it did not make fundamental changes in criminal legal aid, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said, in moving the second reading of the Legal Aid Bill, that it laid the foundations for more widespread changes than was perhaps realized. Fundermental changes would no doubt be made in due course, either by him or some future Lord Chancellor.

In four successive terms of the Lord Chancellor's office, he went on, Lord Chancellors had presided over the fastest growing of all social services. The achievement was the more remarkable because all were operating in an economic climate of severe restraint of public expenditure in which legal aid had had to compete with education, health services, social security, the need to restrain taxation and other calls on the public purse.

In 1970 civil aid, by that time already well established, cost the country a net figure of about £6.3m. By 1980-81, the last complete year for which he had statistics, it cost £35m net. In the coming year it was estimated that it would cost just over £50m.

The green form scheme, legal assistance and advice, by 1973-74 was costing £1.3m. In 1980-81 it cost just short of £20m. In 1981-82 it was estimated that it would have cost about £31m.

Criminal legal aid was the most expensive. By 1980-81 it cost £85m and it was estimated that in 1981-82 it would cost £100m.

In the economic climate the chances of extending the coverage must be limited.

The Bill was confined to criminal legal aid for which he undertook responsibility only in July, 1980, in the wake of the Benson report. This Bill was only the beginning of a process of reconstruction which was likely to take several years to complete.

There were five main problems connected with criminal legal aid. Together they amounted to an insufficient degree of public control.

First, was an almost total absence of any effective merit test. It meant that many frivolous pleas could be put up with impunity at public expense. Second, was the absence at the time of grant of sufficient information to know whether the grant should be given or not.

Third, was the large number of time-wasting applications for change of representation when applicants received somewhat unpalatable advice.

Fourth, was the absence of reliable information about the probable length of cases to allow of effective listing by the courts which inevitably led to wasted time as people waited for their cases to come on.

Fifth, was the actual structure of remuneration which was more related to the length and conduct of the trial and hearing than to preparation for the trial and hearing. If this could be improved it would manage to save expense to a considerable extent.

The Bill dealt with four main suggestions. The first was duty solicitors, the second the scope of legal aid orders, the third the involvement of the Law Society's legal aid committees in some of the matters concerning criminal legal aid, and the fourth was contributions from defendants.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, for the Opposition, said the most important part of the Bill, and the most controversial, was the proposed new scheme designed to levy contributions for criminal aid.

The Child Poverty Action Group thought the proposals would result in fewer poor families receiving representation in criminal cases.

It would be an appalling consequence if some limited saving resulted in a greater proportion of unrepresented convictions, with the defendants forced to plead guilty solely for financial reasons.

The position of an accused person in a criminal case was different from a civil litigant and the time factor was more pressing. Great care must be taken in any quick means assessment. It would be deplorable if, because parents were on the margin of ability to finance defence for their children, those children were unrepresented.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone said he hoped it would be possible to move an amendment to the Criminal Justice Bill removing the need for solicitors to attend on uncontested committals.

Many things about litigation were unsatisfactory, but they were unlikely to be made satisfactory in the immediate future.

The suggestions that legal aid should be available to parents in child care proceedings has given me considerable concern (he said).

The Bill was read a second time.

Faulds wants big arts ministry

COMMONS

The Arts Council tended to be the scapegoat for the Government's inadequate funding of the arts, Mr Andrew Faulds, Opposition spokesman on the arts, said when opening a debate on the problems of the arts in the present economic climate.

He moved an opposition motion regretting the prolonged delay in response by the Government in the third report of the Select Committee on Education, Science and the Arts in session 1980-81, deplored the effect of Government economic policies on the life and work of the arts and urged a reconsideration of its policies so as to increase the funding available for arts and heritage purposes.

It was common ground, he said, that the arts and the heritage were of supreme importance, not only because of their civilizing qualities but because of the vast income they generated by way of tourism.

The basic problem was that the Treasury and its almost autonomous limb, the Inland Revenue, had a vested interest in the preservation of as many administrative deterrents as possible in the way of those members of the public who would otherwise be eager to play their part in the retention of our heritage.

The Treasury and the Inland Revenue were not concerned about the heritage and surreptitously welcomed its disposal for taxable cash. In this they possessed allies in Sotheby's and Christie's, those vultures of the art world who were after the exorbitant commissions they charged both to seller and buyer alike.

The buying power of foreign institutions, like the Getty Foundation in California — which had an income of $55m a year which, according to United States federal law, had to be spent to preserve its charitable, tax-free status — was a challenge which was going to make the retention of works of art more difficult.

For anyone who actually worked in the arts the financial pressure was more severe now than ever. The Government were trying to spread euphoria simply because the cuts were less than some people had feared which was hardly a cause for self-congratulation.

Many arts and cultural activities were being eroded by the reduction of funds under the Government's present economic policies. Community arts were being denied funding and it was community arts that had seen such a heartening growth area over the last few years.

The future of artistic life in Britain depended on that work and on a greatly expanded and more educational approach to exciting and infecting people with an interest in the arts.

The £3,500m tourist industry relied heavily on the arts for attracting overseas visitors. Investment in the arts was not just investing in the quality of life but investing in Britain's prosperity. The entire arts scene could be transformed at the fraction of the cost of a Trident missile.

There should be an enlarged ministry. This would be responsible not only for the performing arts, libraries and museums, but would take over the whole range of the heritage, including houses and archaeological sites from the Department of the Environment. Films should be rescued from the Department of Trade where they withered away. Perhaps tourism should be included in the new ministry, too.

The new ministry should have its own departmental funding and a seat in the Cabinet.



Faulds: Vultures of the art world

Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, said he could not today say anything about the report of the select committee because the Government had not replied to it. Seven departments were involved. He had hoped to have an answer within a month, or perhaps even quicker but would have to consider what would take place as a result of the debate.

Any idea of an enlarged ministry would be a matter for the Prime Minister of the day. He already had independent responsibility for the arts and responsiblility for the arts budget. He could consult the Prime Minister directly.

The Government's firm policy was to preserve the heritage in public and private hands and for the benefit and enjoyment of all. Private owners should be helped to retain ownership of outstanding works of art provided they agreed to care for them on the behalf of the public and afforded reasonable access. There should be incentives to sell to public collections or, where appropriate, to offer them in lieu of tax.

The Government had set up the National Heritage Memorial Fund which by almost universal consent had done a good job. Listening to Mr Faulds, one would imagine that the arts had not had economic problems throughout history. The Government was doing its utmost to help within the resources available.

The public lending right scheme would by published in a few weeks.

He had decided to allocate the papers of the first Duke of Wellington, accepted in lieu of estate duty, to Southampton University, subject to the erection of suitable accommodation at the university library.

Over the past years, under Governments of both parties, they had seen an immense increase in aid to the arts. Sponsorship by companies had been an excellent supplement to, not a substitute for, the amount spent by the Government.

His policy was that Government expenditure on the arts should by sustained, and that they should keep up centres of excellence and activity in the regions.

The motion was a preposterous sham. They all wanted to debate the arts but it was ridiculous to debate them on this motion which he asked the House to reject contemptuously.

Mr Cristopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab) said that over the past few years, the arts had increasingly become a marketable commodity, used for speculation, for private gain and for tax evasion by a minority of people who wrongly, and dishonourably in some cases, wanted to use them in that way.

The select committee, of which he is chairman, did not feel that that should stand in the way of having a sensible system by which the heritage was used for the benefit of the people.

Evidence received by the committee had shown chance after chance had been missed of preserving items because officials in the capital taxes office insisted on preserving every penny to which the Treasury might be entitled.

Mr Patrick (South-West Staffordshire, C) said the arts was in a crisis of almost unprecedented proportions whether they considered the plight of the commercial theatre in London or the threats to the great university museums.

The arts, which took such a small proportion of the national budget, were not hungry parasites.

The best way of retaining the national heritage was to encourage owners to retain and share their works of art.

The motion was negatived.

Export-led recovery approaches

INDUSTRY

Britain was on the verge of an export-led recovery, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, said during Commons questions on the prospects for United Kingdom manufacturing output during 1982. He had just used the phrase "export-led boom", but corrected himself after laughter from Labour MPs.

Mr Jenkin said that in the fourth quarter of 1981, manufacturing output was 16 per cent below the level of the second quarter of 1979, but 2 per cent higher than in the second quarter of 1981. The latest Treasury assessment suggested that the improvement which began last year would continue during 1982.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall, North, Lab) said: There has been a dramatic decline in manufacturing output since the Government took office. The December figure was the lowest since monthly figures were calculated and shows only too well the tragic decline that has occurred under this Government's economic policies.

These figures illustrate once again how justified have been the pessimistic speeches of a number of his Cabinet colleagues in saying that recovery is not around the corner but far away.

Mr Jenkin: The whole of the western world has been going through the deepest recession since the war. If his front-bench colleagues shout "We are the worst", I would remind them that unemployment last year in Germany, Sweden, the United States and Canada rose substantially faster than it did in this country.

All the evidence suggests that we reached the trough of the recession in the middle of last year. The index of industrial production in the last quarter of 1981 was 2 per cent higher than in the third quarter. There is every prospect that this improvement will continue.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C): Manufacturing output in the United Kingdom will only increase when more customers at home and abroad wish to buy its products.

Mr Jenkins: He has stated an obvious truth with admirable clarity.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab): The December figures for manufacturing output declined to the lowest level for 15 years — by 2.4 per cent alone in December — and that is disastrous. This contradicts the confidence that he has expressed from that dispatch box in previous months.

What action is the Government going to take — for example to secure the order for the P and O liner for British shipyards?

Mr Jenkin: He seems to have forgotten that the December blizzards were some of the worst winter weather since the late 1800s. If he thinks that in such severe weather conditions industrial production can remain unaffected then he is living in a dream world.

With regard to the P and O liner, British Shipbuilders' yards are now fully booked with orders and the reason why that order has not come to British Shipbuilders is because they were not now able to deliver in the time required by the customer.

Mr Michael Grylls (North-West Surrey, C): The most important achievement of British industry in the last year to 18 months has been the great improvement in productivity. As we come out of recession this should lead to greater orders to British firms and therefore greater output.

Mr Jenkin: He is right, and the export figures show that the increase in exports currently going on is one of the encouraging phenomena we have seen for a long time.

We are at the moment on the verge of an export-led boom. (Labour laughter) Perhaps I may rephrase that — an export-led recovery — (Renewed Labour laughter) which is something for which successive Governments since the war have striven.

I congratulate British industry on having secured an unparalleled number of major industrial orders from foreign customers.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Defence; Prime Minister. Canada Bill, report, first day. Lords (2.30): Mental Health (Amendment) Bill, report, first day.

Full order book lost work on cruise ship

It was because of their existing order book that British Shipbuilders was not able to offer P&O the delivery they required for their cruise ship, now to be built in Finland, Mr John Wakenham, Under Secretary of State for Industry, said during questions. He added that this was to their credit and that Mr John Cunningham, an Opposition spokesman on industry, had misread the situation.

Mr Cunningham (Whitehaven, Lab) had said: It is a trgedy that the largest shipbuilding order for many years from our of the largest British shipping companies is not being built in Britain. That is an indictment of the Government's policies on shipping and shipbuilding.

Many thousands of shipyard workers, whose jobs are threatened, will take note of the indifference of the Secretary of State for Industry (Mr Patrick Jenkin) to their plight.

Mr Wakenham: On Monday Swan Hunter shipbuilders announced a £25m order for a container ship for a United Kingdom company. In each of the last three years over one third of United Kingdom built orders have gone to British Shipbuilders. They have provided between a third and two thirds of BS's new business. Their order book is about 600,000 compensated gross registered tons. This is higher than last year when it fell to around 400,000 tons.

Mr Douglas Jay (Wandsworth, Battersea, North, Lab): If the P&O order was lost through lack of capacity this shows the fault in cutting down our industrial capacity during temporary recession.

Mr Wakeham: British Shipbuilders want to establish a long-term viable base for their industry. That is basically the decision they have made.

Labour says BL should buy British steel

There was no future for any British industry which thought it could be built on subsidized steel, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, said when questioned on productivity improvements at British Leyland over the past year.

He said that productivity improved last year by 30 per cent at BL Cars' plants overall, and by over 100 per cent at the Longbridge plant. This was encouraging progress which reflected credit on all concerned.

There is (he said) some way to go, however, before the company as a whole becomes internationally competitive.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (Birmingham, Selly-Oak, C): This will be welcomed by all of us who wish to see BL prosper and great credit is due to BL.

Has he noticed the speech of Sir Michael Edwardes on Friday when he said he expects to buy steel from overseas? Bearing in mind that BL and British Steel are both subsidized to the tune of billions by taxpayers, would it not be more economical for BL to buy British steel rather than cost people their jobs.?

Mr Jenkins: I know that the chairman of BL is in touch with British Steel over the question of steel supplies, but there is no future for any British industry that thinks it can be built upon subsidized steel.

The advantage of the present system under the Treaty of Paris arrangements is that Europe is now turning its steel industry to profitability on a collaborative basis and this will ensure a firm, long-term supply of steel at economic prices for our engineering industries.

Mr Hilary Miller (Bromsgreve and Redditch, C): Have the effects on the welcome improvement in productivity at BL of any proposal by Nissan to establish in this country, been studied by is department?

Will he take account of such evidence when he comes to a decision on the Nissan project.

Mr Jenkin: In considering these matters, the Government is bound to have regard to the overall impact which a major new project of his kind will have on the economy generally and the vehicle sector in particular.

We have got to be satisfied that such a project coming to this country will be in the overall interests of this country.

Jenkin: Improvement will continue

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on Industry: British Steel are one of the largest purchasers of BL Vehicles, and in consequence, should not BL be purchasing British steel? Is this not a "Buy British" policy which should be supported by the Government?

Mr Jenkin: He knows, because he has had responsibility for these matters, that the question of purchase is a commercial decision for the management on the companies concerned.

I take great encouragement from the Opinion Research Centre Poll in Bathgate and Leyland which showed that so many of the employees at BL did not wish to go on living on Government subsidies but believed it was right that it should become competitive and profitable in its own right.

That must be as right for steel as it is for cars.

☐ Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry rejected a suggestion from Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab) that the Secretary of State for Industry (Mr Jenkin) should try to alter the management structure of British Leyland to make the company more accountable to its workforce for policy decisions, especially when these related to closures.

Mr Lamont said: It is for the BL board to determine the company's long-term structure and for the board and management to consult the workforce as and when necessary.

Mr Dalyell: Has he learnt nothing from the last few weeks agony?

Mr Lamont: The workforce has also learnt from these weeks that the only way in which there will be secure jobs is if BL remains competitive and has competitive manning levels and capacity adjusted to the market. That is the important lesson.

Mr Archibald Hamilton (Epsom and Ewell, C): The sooner we can sell off parts of BL to the private sector, the better

Mr Lamont: Private enterprise is much more likely to provide lasting jobs and prospects

Some progress over Nissan car plant

If Britain lost the contract for the Nissan company to build a car factory here MPs would know that it was because the Leader of the Opposition (Mr Michael Foot) had not given an assurance that a Labour Government would not take the country out of the European Community, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, said at question time.

He told MPs that further discussions between his department and Nissan took place in London last week.

Some progress was made (he went on) but there remain some issues still to be agreed. The final decision of the board of Nissan will also depend upon the identification of a suitable site and a successful outcome to discussions which it is intended should take place with the relevant trade unions.

Mr Giles Radice (Chester le Street, Lab): There is a strong case for siting the factory in an area like the north-east which has a high level of unemployment.

Mr Jenkin: The question of the site must be primarily one for the company. I can assure MPs that all the discussions have taken place upon the assumption that the factory will be sited either in a development area or a special development area.

Mr Raymond Whitney (Wycombe, C). Is not an important element in the Nissan investment decision our membership of the EEC?

Mr Jenkin: It has been made clear to me by the representatives of the Nissan company that one of the main attractions they see in establishing a factory in the United Kingdom is because it will offer access to the European Community.

We have not discussed the prospect of the Labour Party taking the country out of the European Community but no doubt this is a matter the Nissan company will wish to have assurances on from the Leader of the Opposition. If we lose the contract we will know why. (Conservative cheers)

Asked if the issues still to be discussed with the company included the amount of financial assistance which the Government was likely to give them, Mr Jenkin replied: It would be most unwise to be drawn into the details of the discussions I have had with the representatives of the Nissan company. These have been on an extremely friendly and frank basis. Useful progress has been made.

Useful spin-off developments from Concorde

There had been many useful technological developments as a result of the Concorde project, Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of state for Industry, said when Mr Kenneth Eastham (Manchester, Blackley, Lab) asked what spin-off developments had been produced by the project.

Mr Lamont said there had been many such developments, reflecting the rigourous conditions under which Concorde operated. In the aerospace industry these had included developments in cabin pressurization, autopilots, glazing, carbon brakes, tyres, fuel systems and furnishing materials.

Of these, glazing and furninshing materials had also found non-aerospace applications.

Mr Eastham: Considering that this cost in excess of £570m which is basically taxpayers' money, would he agree that steps should be taken to ensure that some of these benefits come back to the taxpayers rather than going to other countries and other competitors, like America and Europe?

Mr Lamont: The Government does its best to encourage the spread of the latest technologies and the Government has various schemes for sponsoring this development, but I think the question ought to be asked of the previous Labour Government, which took the decision on Concorde, whether the technological benefits are commensurate with the investment.

Costs fall on those who lose in court

HARMAN CASE

It would be premature to propose legislation, to amend the Contempt of Court Act 1981 to ensure that matter read out in open court should not be contempt, before the examination of the matter already promised by the Lord Chancellor had been carried out, Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General said. He was referring to the case of Miss Harman of the National Council for Civil Liberties.

Replying to a question by Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab), Sir Michael Havers said that the Lord Chancellor would carry out the promise be had already given to examine the matter.

Mr Price: Is the Attorney General a Diplockite or a Scarmanite on this issue?

Does he not think that it would be justice, after the total split in the House of Lords, and it would be fair for him to ask the Home Secretary not to press for costs and thus bankrumpt the National Council for Civil Liberties, until the matter is setuled in Strasbourg where the Government will surely lose.

Sir Michael Havers: I do not accept the last point. It is interesting that of the judges who have examined this: five in the House of Lords, three in the Court of Appeal and one in the court of first instance, only two considered the European aspect at all.

This is not against the freedom of the press but concerns the mutual obligation of parties to litigation and their legal advisers, about documents produced.

When I am asked whether I belong to one faction or another in the House of Lords, I always respect the judgment there, that is the majority.

Mr Peter Archer, Opposition spokesman on legal affairs (Warley, West, Lab): Will the Attorney General agree with Lord Scarman's comment that as far as possible the rule of law should be free from amomaly.

The public finds it impossible to understand how anyone who had heard a document read out in court can lawfully discuss its contents except the solicitors to one of the parties.

Sir Michael Havers: When there is a decision by five judges, two one way and three the other, one can find a passage which suits the argument one wishes to advance. I have read all the documents and speeches and I would refer Mr Archer to the leading speech, that of Lord Diplock, which sets it out in a clear and understandable way.

Mr Alexander Lyon (York, Lab): If he is thinking of changing the law, will he bear in mind that every judgment said that Miss Harman was acting in good faith when she handed over the document. It is ridiculous to ask the NCCL to pay £25,000 into court, when the law itself might change in a year or two.

Sir Michael Havers: The Lord Chancellor gave an undertaking to look at it again after the decision of the House of Lords was known. There was no undertaking beyond that.

The Home Office has not insisted on its costs at the trial of first instance. When Miss Harman pursued it, not only to the Court of Appeal where there was a unanimous decision, but to the House of Lords, events followed ordinary routine and costs fell on those who lost.

Amersham debate rejected

STOCK MARKET

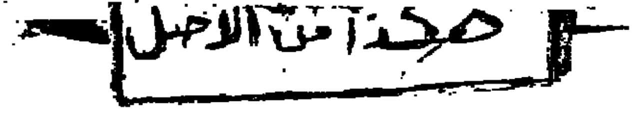
A request by Mr Merlyn Rees, chief Opposition spokesman on energy, for an emergency debate to call for a moratorium on dealings in Amersham International shares until there had been a full investigation into the sale of Amersham International which would lead to a substantial loss to the British taxpayer, was rejected by The Speaker (George Thomas).

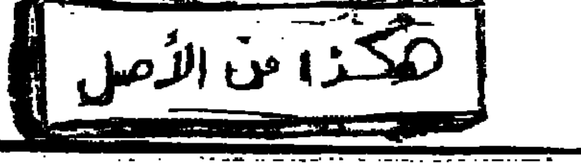
What was at issue, Mr Rees said, was the method by which the shares were being offered for sale. It was an important matter because of what had happened last Thursday when a £71m offer of shares resulted in applications worth £1,500m. The company had been grossly oversubscribed as a result of Government policy.

The matter was urgent because dealings would begin on Thursday and there was a need for a full investigation before then. What had happened last week had been described as mass hysteria. The low offer price meant the Chancellor had been robbed of funds, which could have been used on desirable public expenditure.

There had been a statement on changes to the National Health Services which would lead to savings of £6m, but the losses in the share sale were likely to be far greater. In the long-term, the matter could be looked at by the Public Accounts Committee but there was a need for discussion before dealing started on Thursday. He knew of no other way of raising the issue'

Rejecting the request, The Speaker said he had to take into account other factors. The House had instructed him to give no reasons for his decision.




هكذا من الأصل

King changed his mind, coup trial general says

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Feb 22

A Spanish general, who formerly commanded the crack Brunete armoured division, and is now being court-martialled in connexion with last year's attempted coup, asserted today that the attitude of King Juan Carlos had undergone a change after he allegedly sought assistance from the Army in an operation "to save democracy".

General Luis Torres Rojas was the second Army general at the trial here seeking to involve the King in the coup plot when defending himself from the charge of military rebellion for the events of February 23. The military prosecutor has demanded for him a sentence of 20 years imprisonment, and dismissal from the Army.

Units from the armoured division, stationed around Madrid, moved on the night of the coup attempt, taking over the state television headquarters and silencing programmes, and joining Colonel Antonio Tejero, who had occupied Parliament with almost 300 Civil Guards.

When asked by the investigating magistrate whether it would not have been more reasonable to have doubted first the version of the King's attitude given him by Lieutenant-General Jaime Milans del Boach at a meeting before the coup attempt, General Torres replied in written evidence: "I would never put the words of General Milans in doubt".

The General claimed it was only when orders were received from the Madrid captain general at Brunete headquarters to withdraw the troops that he perceived the King's approach had changed.

General Torres claimed tha General Milans had told him in Madrid on January 18 that King Juan Carlos judged Spain's situation was unstable and would be pleased if the Army "put the situation at his disposal", not by a coup or an uprising, but so that the King might save democracy.

"The conversation centred on taking Parliament in an action always subordinate to the King and without any bloodshed", General Torres told the investigating magistrates.

On the third day of the trial, evidence centred on the key role the plotters allegedly assigned to the Brunete division to cover the capital and to back up General Milans putting his tanks into the streets in Valencia.

According to the prosecution, this role for the division was agreed between General Milans, who once also commanded Brunete, and General Torres at the January meeting, and the operational details were finalized the day before the coup attempt.

General Torres, the prosecution maintains, came to Madrid fro jhis command in Galicia to take charge, for the coup, of his old division from which he had been removed by the Suarez Government in 1980, pushing aside the commander.

General Torres denied in evidence ever giving orders for Brunete units to move on the capital, claiming they had been issued before he arrived at headquarters that afternoon by the general staff.

Colones José San Martin, chief of the Brunete general staff, maintained he had "not sufficient information" when asked by the investigating magistrate why he had never told the commander the operational role accorded Brunete in the hours they spent together immediately before the coup attempt.

A similar reply was given by Major Ricardo Pardo, the division's chief of intelligence, who reported details of his meeting with General Milans in Valencia the day before the coup to the chief of general staff.

THE MEN IN THE DOCK

Lieutenant-General Jaime Milans Del Bosch. Former captain general of Valencia and commander of the Brunete armoured division. Member of a military family going back five generations. Thirty years' imprisonment demanded by prosecution.

General Alfonso Armada, Marquis of Santa Cruz de Rivadulla. Former deputy chief of the Army and former tutor and secretary of King Juan Carlos. Thirty years demanded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Antonio Tejero. Led Civil Guards who entered Parliament while in session detaining 350 MPs for 19 hours. Thirty years demanded.

General Luis Torres Rojas. Former commander Brunette division and military governor of La Coruña at the time of the coup attempt. Twenty years demanded.

Colonel José Ignacio San Martin. Former chief of general staff of Brunette division and formr intelligence chief under Admiral Carrero Blanco. Fifteen years demanded.

Major José Cortina. Former chief of operations section, intelligence service of the Ministry of Defence. Twelve years demanded.

Señor Juan Garcia Carres. Only civilian on trial. Former Francoist trade union leader and personal friend of Colonel Tejero. Ten years demanded.



The jungle war on wheels

The small pleasures count in war; like taking the strain off the feet and putting it on a pair of wheels. This Thai soldier, at Ban Hin Taek in the north of the country, is a member of a motor cycle ranger team, selected from the Thai voluntary defence force. Two men on each camouflaged motor cycle carry a rocket launcher (the missiles are under the man's right arm) and automatic weapons into the war against the rebels.

Singapore expels Russians for spying

From David Watts
Singapore, Feb 22

The Singapore Government today expelled two Russians for spying. The two men, a diplomat and a marine superintendent, were given 24 hours to leave the country, only two weeks after two Russians were expelled from Indonesia and the office of the Soviet Airline Aeroflot, was closed.

The diplomat expelled from Singapore is Mr Anatoly Larkin, a grey-haired, second secretary at the Soviet Embassy who acted as press attaché and was as well known for his immaculate, American-accented English.

The second man was Mr Alexander Bondarev, a Soviet marine superintendent attached to the Keppel shipyard in Singapore where a large number of Soviet and East Block vessels call for regular maintenance.

When the two men left Changi airport on a late-night Aeroflot flight to Moscow a Soviet woman constantly harassed photographers trying to take pictures of the departing men.

A statement from the Singapore Ministry of Home Affairs said that Mr Larkin had been posing as Mr Anthony A. Toni, a Swedish national working as a journalist for a European newspaper. The ministry said that he had been trying to subvert a Singapore armed forces technical officer with offers of money for his cooperation in espionage. The officer reported the contact to his superiors.

Mr Bondarev, the ministry said, had been using a Singapore businessman as an agent since October, 1979 as part of his intelligence network. Mr Bondarev, whose job was to oversee the repair of Soviet merchantmen in Singapore, allegedly promised the businessman deals in return for his cooperation. The Singapore Government has so far not named the businessman.

Though the Singapore Government has drawn no connexion between today's expulsions and events in Indonesia earlier this month, unconfirmed reports have suggested that intelligence operations in Jakarta by the Soviet Union were to some extent controlled from Singapore. Unofficial sources have identified Mr Larkin as a KGB agent.

Singapore is the third country in South-East Asia to expel Soviet diplomatic personnel for espionage activities in less than a year.

In July last year three Soviet embassy officials in Kuala Lumpur were identified as agents of the KGB and expelled from the country after the exposure of Mr Siddiq Mohamed Ghouse, an aide of the Prime Minster, as a Soviet agent.

Mr Ghouse had been political secretary to Datuk Sri Mahathir Mohamed, the Prime Minister, for seven years at the time of his exposure.

The principal figure in the allegations of espionage in Jakarta early this month was Lieutenant-Colonel Sergei Egorov, who was ordered to leave the country after allegedly being caught red-handed in possession of documents and a camera which had been passed to him by an Indonesian naval officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Susdaryanto.

Reports from Jakarta today said that the Indonesian officer had admitted passing secret information to the Soviet Union for five years, notably the results of joint Indonesian-American research on salinity and temperature gradients in the Strait of Makassar

French are sick of boring 'new television'

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Feb 22

France is sick of its television. If there is one aspect of government policy which is almost unanimously criticized, by the right and left, and by the ordinary viewer, it is the "new television" set up after the victory of the left last summer.

"Liberate news", the Communists clamoured at their congress earlier this month, and one of their leaders, M. Pierre Juquin, insisted that the media were trying to create bad blood between them and the Socialists.

"Deliver us from the ayatollahs of the left," leading spokesmen of the right have lamented on their side.

The Socialists complain that the state radio and television do not explain the reality of socialist change properly, and concentrate on lost causes throughtout the world but neglect the good causes and enlightenment of the public at home.

For its part the public, is increasingly fed up. Every opinion poll confirms it. One of the latest shows that 68 per cent of viewers are dissatisfied with the new television. Their verdict is almost unanimous: since May 10, programmes have become boring. What they object to basically is not that they are strongly slanted to the right or to the left, but that they are on the whole dull, culturally prententious, technically poor, and increasingly addicted to preachifying.

They bemoan the fact that the new masters of the three channels and of the state radio have suppressed many of their favourite newscasters, entertainers, and variety programmes, cut down the number of films shown, and substituted debates and symposia or "educational" films, on social or political problems, at the peak viewing time, after dinner, when, in the Prime Minister's own words, "one returns home harassed from a day's work and prefers to look at something else."

A few months ago, sets began being switched off. Letters of complaint to the President and Prime Minister's offices pour in. M Jacques Baumel, a former Gaullist minister, and other *opposition* leaders have taken the initiative of setting up associations for the defence of television viewers, whose membership is snowballing.

On the radio, M Georges Fillioud, the Minister for Communication, admitted that the discontent was "real and broadly justified."

When the left came to power, it was in no hurry to grasp the nettle of reform of the state-controlled media.

But President Mitterrand has become aware of the need to step up the pace sharply and has held several meetings in the past fortnight with the Prime Minister and ministers concerned of the drafting of a new statute for the state radio and television,

□ France's overseas broadcasting station is planning a big expansion in the 1980's to make the country's voice heard round the world, in sharp contrast to the current contractions of the BBC's external services. (Jonathan Fenby writes).

A report drawn up by M Herve Bourges, who became director of the Radio-France Internationale network at the end of last year, lays particular emphasis on broadcasting to the developing nations. He plans to double the number of transmitters from 20 to 40 and to raise daily progamming from 125 hours to 700.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Saharans attend OAU talks

Addis Ababa.—The Western Saharan state declared by the Polosario Front was officially admitted to an Organization of African Unity meeting for the first time.

The delegation, led by Mr Ibrahim Hakim, sat between Nigeria and Rwanda at a place specially marked for it at the OAU Council of Ministers meeting here.

Their arrival prompted a walk-out by the Moroccan delegation. Twenty-six OAU members, a majority of the 50 nations, have recognized the Saharan state.

Pol Pot still in poor health

Mr Pol Pot, the leader of the deposed Khmer Rouge regime who has recovered from the high blood pressure for which he was treated in hospital in Bangkok. But his health is still poor, according to diplomatic sources.

The name of the hospital which treated Mr Pol Pot, generally believed to bear most responsibility for massacres in Cambodia when his regime was in power, is unknown.

Somali troops 'shot 10 dead'

Djibouti.—Travellers arriving from northern Somalia said that at least 10 people were killed and 40 wounded when Somali troops fired into a crowd of demonstrators in the city of Hargeisa.

They said the demonstration took place outside a court where 37 teachers and students were charged with producing or distributing seditious pamphlets.

Troops armed with automatic weapons opened fire on the demonstrators when they attempted to break into the building.

Officer accused of terror links

Rome. — Police have arrested a senior carabinieri officer in connexion with inquiries into extreme right-wing guerrilla activities, judicial sources said.

Major Sergio Vecchioni, a liaison officer with the Rome crime squad and former commander of the carabinieri company at Tivoli, outside Rome, was arrested last week and charged with aiding and abetting an armed gang.

Jesuits in suspense

The Pope summons his shock troops

From Peter Nichols, Rome, Feb 22

There is an atmosphere of suspense as about 100 leading Jesuits gather here from all over the world to be told why the Pope decided to take personal control of the Roman Catholic Church's most powerful religious order.

The Pope's intervention was unprecedented. He appointed a personal delegate to lead the order sweeping aside the interim arrangements made by the Jesuit general, Father Pedro Arrupe, a Spaniard, who had suffered a stroke.

After his illness, Father Arrupe appointed as his deputy the Father Vincent O'Keefe, an American. The Pope not only overturned those arrangements, but made clear that his action expressed his lack of confidence in Father Arrupe's government of the order.

There can be no doubt that the Pope and the general were personally out of sympathy, but the issue seemed to have great importance in the way the Catholic Church intends to tackle modern problems especially the issue of social justice in Latin America.

This Pope is not the first to feel concern about what the Jesuits are doing but he is the first to have disciplined the order. He is said today to feel some relief that the protest from Jesuits are fewer than he expected.

The first step towards the present unhappy situation was Father Arrupe's decision to make use of a rule recently introduced into the order's statute and to resign.

Hitherto, every general in the order's history was elected for life. Father Arrupe's intention was to go on until his seventy-fifth birthday which falls next November. In order to resign he had to sumon a general congregation of the order which normally takes about a year to prepare.

In June, 1980, he informed the Pope of his decision as a matter of courtesy. The Pope responded by instructing him to withdraw his resignation and to halt arrangements for calling the conregation.

The two men met twice to discuss the position before the Pope was shot and seriously wounded in May. In August Father Arrupe suffered his stroke. One of the Pope's first acts after his own recovery was to deal with the Jesuit question by nominating in October an 80-year-old Jesuit, Father Paolo Dezza, his personal delegate with another Italian, Father Giuseppe Pittau, to help him.

The delegates powers were wide. In the Pope's own words he was to "represent me more closely in the society, look after the preparation of the general congregation, to be called in due time. and also in my name and by my appointment superintend the government of the society until election of a new superior general".

At this point a Jesuit proud of the order's international standing remarked: "Only a Polish Pope could replace a Spaniard and an American by two Italians". Father Arrupe was not only ill, but clearly superseded. In the words of an American Jesuit this humiliation happened to "perhaps the best loved general in the order's history."

He was an indefatigable traveller though his journeys were quietly organized and given little or no publicity. He led the order through the postconciliar crisis which struck all the religious orders, and saw the Jesuits reduced in numbers from 36,000 to 29,500 in the decade from 1965. There are now about 26,600 Jesuits working in more than 100 countries.

Father Arrupe was taken ill in August at Rome airport on his return from a visit to the Far East. His last talk before his illness was to a group of Jesuits in Bangkok

He talked about Latin America: "Should we help spiritually the guerrillas in Latin America? No? Well, I cannot say no. Perhaps I have said it. but they are men, souls suffering.



Father Arrupe: Help for the poor man.

"If you have a wounded person, even if he were a guerrilla, you have to help him. That is the meaning of being a Good Samariton. Is that political? People say so. No."

"Now I am a priest. I am helping this poor man here. I don't care if he were a guerrilla, a religious or a non-Catholic. He is a poor man. He is a poor man who is suffering.

The West criticized by Gandhi

From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi, Feb 22

The first Third World meeting of 44 developing nations opened here today without any fanfare; even the press was kept out.

The three-day meeting was opened by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, who had written to the selected under-developed countries to consider the progress made after the North-South summit meeting in Cancún, México. There had been visible deterioration in thhe global economy since then.

Developing countries, trying desperately to increase their export earnings, were the principal victims, she said; they suffered the most from the decisions of the few who dominated the world.

Mrs Gandhi made the same point later at the ceremony honouring President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania with the Third World Foundation award. She said that "to save a hundred jobs in an advanced country, a decision may be taken which sentences a thousand families to hunger in a far-off land". Immediate, temporary profit to a handful in one part of the globe meant misery to millions elsewhere.

President Nyerere echoed those thoughts, but gave a warning that "disaster can befall the Third World if it continues to try to catch up with the North". Instead, through self-reliance and organized cooperation on a "South South" basis they could, "even in the existing adverse economic circumstances", promote their "declared national objectives".

Proposing the establishment of Third World technical secretariat, he said: "We have to make a deliberate commitment to a development directed at meeting the needs of the people, and based on our own, Third World, resources and capacity".

Among others to address the meeting was China, which made a vehement attack on the develped countries, particularly the United States.

Cancer of lung 'can be avoided'

From Christopher Thomas
New York, Feb 22

Lung cancer has been officially recognized in the United States as a largely preventable disease and other cancers are said to be potentially avoidable.

Mr Everett Kopp, the Surgeon General, said in a report today that 85 per cent of lung cancer deaths could be avoided if Americans never smoked. In an analysis of the dangers of smoking he said all cancer deaths could be reduced, possibly by between 22 per cent and 38 per cent, if the practice did not exist.

"Cigarette smoking is the chief, single avoidable cause of death in society and the most important public health issue of our time."

Cancer claimed 412,000 lives in the United States in 1980 and is expected to be responsible for 430,000 this year. Lung cancer, has been the most fatal cancer since the 1950s.

Mr Koop's report, *The health consequences of smoking: Cancer,* contradicts a recent analysis by the tobacco industry challenging evidence of a link between smoking and cancer.

Mr Koop said, cigarette smoking was an important cause of cancer of the lung, larynx and oesophagus, and contributed to bladder, kidney and pancreatic cancer.

Cigar and pipe smoking were "casual factors" in cancer deaths and snuff appeared to be a factor in the development of cancers of the mouth.

Brazilian bishops tackle urban land problem

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo, Feb 22

Brazil's 250 bishops have ended their annual conference in a monastery near São Paulo by taking a tough line on one of the country's worst social problems, that of urban land.

In their final document, the congress of bishops firmly puts the blame for the problem on the country's economic structure, "which forces many to work for a miserable wage, while maintaining the privileges of a few".

There was only one dissenting voice, that of the conservative Cardinal Eugenio Salles, Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro.

There was considerable debate on the relative merits of the right to property, and the right to a home. In the end, the bishops decided that the fundamental right of having a place to live can supersede a legitimate right to property.

The bishops drew attention to the fact that land is now divided very unequally and they called for an end to the hoarding of land, which has been the major means by which Brazil's middle class has enriched itself in recent years.

They call for penalties for hoarding, and taxes on land deal profits. The document points out that migration is creating such a situation of conflict that those who have property could end up losing it. The bishps say that this situation is not caused by a real shortage of resources, just their allocation.

Many observers thought that the bishops might take a soft line this year, particularly when two French priests, accused of inciting peasants to violence in Amazonia, are virtually being held hostage by the security authorities, and have been under threat of expulsion for five months. But the final vote illustrates that the conservative wing is shrinking.

The dramatic problem of urban land, has its roots in the mass migration to the cities of recent times. Last year's census showed that all the population increase of 30 million of the past decade, had been accomodated in the cities, where two thirds of Brazilians now live. The bishops called for mechanisms which would help retain people on the land.

The church, without land of its own, is in very close touch with grass roots problems here, and priests have perforce been involved in many of the numerous invasions by squatters on private and state owned urban land in recent years. Incidents which have often resulted in severe violence and deaths.

Although this is election year, the bishops have tried to steer clear of politics, and have insisted that it is not for them to indicate which party people should vote for, although they should have regard to the Christian principles of the party programmes, say the bishops.

However, the church's network of grass roots communities, now estimated to number 80,000, is being avidly sought by politicians of all parties.

Age bias grows in US firms

From Our Own Correspondent.
New York, Feb 22

Age discrimination has become asignificant cause of dismissal, demotion and forced retirement in the United States in the past two years. Formal complaints of age discrimination have increased by 75 per cet since 1971. The most vulnerable people are in their fiftes.

A Congressional select committee on aing has indentified the trend in a report to be published this week and already there are moves to make it illegal to force anybody to retire at any age.

Mr Claude Pepper (Democrat, Florida), chairman of the committee, said "Age discrimination has oozed into every pope of the workplace. It stalks mature workers and severs them from their livelihoods, often at the peak of their careeers."

He has introduced legislation to ban mandatory retirement, irrespective of age. Under existing law nobody aged between 40 and 70 can be compelled to retire because of age. His Bill also seeks to require employers to continue making pension payments and providing life assurance at the same rate to workers who exercise the option to stay on beyond 65.

The committee is considering proposals to require employers to submit information about the age of workers.

The most likely explanation for the increase in age discrimination is the 1978 ruling that workers cannot be forced to retire until they are 70.

Wallenberg case revived

Geneva. — Mrs Nina Lagergren, sister of Mr Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat arrested by the Soviet Army after it entered Budapest in January, 1945, said that according to indications coming out of the Soviet Union he was seen last year in a mental hospital. She is here because the case is to be raised by the Swedish delegation when the 43-nation United Nations Human Rights Commission starts discussing missing persons this week.

She said the family believed that Mr Wallenberg, who was born in 1912, was possibly moved from place to place within the Soviet Union. A prisoner who had been in a mental hospital near the Sino-Soviet frontier had reported meeting "a Swede" there in 1978.

Deng rumours suggest swing against him

From David Bonavia Peking, Feb 22

Unofficial reports that Mr Deng Xiaoping will resign his post as vice-chairman of the Communist Party later this year may reflect growing opposition to his liberal economic policies, experienced observers in Peking believe.

The Foreign Ministry has dismissed the reports as "rumour-mongering," but another official Chinese source said Mr Deng's resignation at the next congress of the party would be normal procedure. Mr Deng is 77, and is pushing through a campaign for timely retirement of over-age officials.

The People's Daily today published two sharp attacks on consumerism, which has been the core of the economic policy implemented by Mr Deng and his supporters over the past two or three years.

The party organ said people were eating too much and demanding too much in the way of consumer goods and housing, so that not enough was being saved for capital investment.

The State Council, meanwhile, has ordered a sharp cut in production of such favourite items as bicycles, sewing machines, watches and clocks, which it says are being over-produced, although they are still in great demand. There is also fresh discussion of the relative importance of economic planning and market forces.

Mr Deng recently disappeared from public view for more thab five weeks, prompting speculation that he had been ousted. Since his return he has limited his public activities to receiving foreign guests.

It has been officially stated that Mr Deng, until recently considered the most authoritative of all the leaders, is now in the second rank of the leadership, in a cosultative role.

His policy of "readjusting" the national economy to boost production of consumer goods and food at the expense of steel and other heavy industries, has been controversial,

□ The Chinese Government has decided to free all low-ranking Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) civil or military officials still being held in China, Chinese television announced today. (AFP reports).

In 1975 Peking declared several amnesties covering former Kuomintang leaders, military officials and agents who had been held since the Communist victory in 1949.

Today's television report said that those to be freed now were "all former Kuomintang party, government, army, and secret service officials below the rank of county head or colonel."

The government decision is to be submitted for approval to the standing committee of the National People's Congress now meeting in Peking, the report said. It did not say how many people would be affected by the amnesty.

هكذا من الأصل

Israelis to seek reassurance on Cairo links

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Feb 22

The Israeli Government will be pressing President Hosni Mubarak to agree on a date for his first official visit to Israel during a three-day trip to Egypt by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, which began tonight.

There has been widespread diplomatic speculation that the Egyptian leader might be deliberately postponing his promised visit because of fears that Israel is on the brink of launching a new invasion of southern Lebanon, which could seriously embarrass him in the rest ot the Arab world.

A senior Israeli official said today that there had been "slippage" in the timing of the visit, which has been provisionally planned for February. But he flatly denied local newspaper stories that the difficulties had arisen because of President Mubarak's reluctance to include Jerusalem in his official itinerary.

Mr Saad Mortada, the Egyptian Ambassador to Israel, sought to dispel Israeli concern during an interview with Israel radio today. He expressed confidence that Mr Mubarak would go ahead with his trip, adding the rider that the one circumstance which might affect it would be conflicts involving "the security of the region".

Mr Shamir's long-planned visit to Cairo has taken on new significance as a results of the grim warning about the prospect for Israeli-Egyptian relations after Israel leaves Sinai in April contained in the recently leaked account of remarks by Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State.

According to the *Washington Post*, Mr Haig told a private staff meeting on January 8 that after April "Egypt will go back to (the) Arab world with (the) United States isolated as Israel's sole defender"

Israeli sources have confirmed that one of Mr Shamir's main aims in talks with President Mubarak and Mr Kamel Hassan Ali, his Egyptian counterpart, will be to clarify the position after April 26. Particular reference will be made to the implications of Egypt's declared aim of gradually returning to the Arab fold.

Mr Shamir also plans to express Israeli concern about what is alleged to be the slow pace of normalization of relations. He will make a number of suggestions for improvements, including the field of cultural exchanges, and close ties between Israel and semi-public Egyptian institutions such as universities and trade unions.

The other main subject due to be discussed will be the continuing deadlock in the talks on Palestinian autonomy. But Wester observers see no prospect of significant movement, at least until Mr Mubarak and Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, meet.

During Mr Shamir's talks, final dates for the opening of an Israeli consulate in Alexandria and an Egyptian consulate in the Israeli port of Eilat are likely to come up.

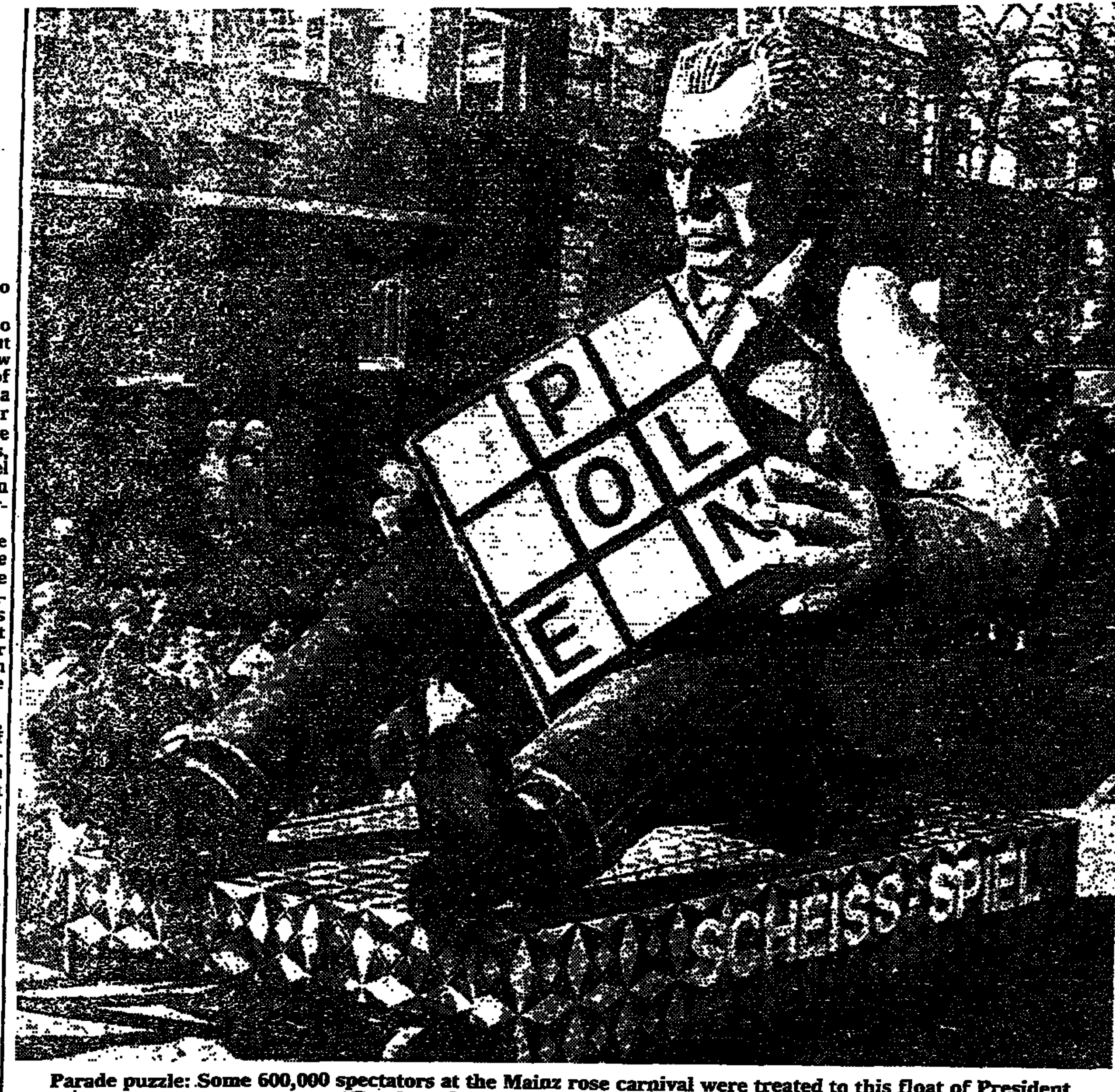
□ Cairo: Egypt today declared that it would welcome restoration of relations with Arab countries, but said this never be at the expense of peace with Israel (Our Correspondent writes).

Although a reiteration of Egypt's position, the declaration, by Mr Ali, the Foreign Minister, coincides with fears in Israel that Egypt may be less friendly after the withdrawal from Sinai.

Mr Ali's statement, made during a speech to Parliament's foreign relations committee, also coincides with efforts, reportedly being made by Oman, to reconcile Egypt with other Arab countries.

"We welcome the restoration of relations with Arab countries, but it must be on logical basis," Mr Ali said. "They (the Arabs) cannot impose preconditions, nor can we accept any modification in our policies towards peace. Our choice of peace with Israel is a permanent one. It is the will of the people of Egypt, and we will continue the process."

Eighteen Arab countries severed relations with Egypt after it signed the peace accords with Israel in March 1979. Only Oman, Sudan and Somalia have supported the Egyptian move.



Parade puzzle: Some 600,000 spectators at the Mainz rose carnival were treated to this float of President Brezhnev holding a Rubik cube marked "Poland"

Poland: An actress's dilemma

The day Kafka came to breakfast

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Feb 22

It had been a pretty average morning for Krystina Janda, Poland's leading actress, heroine of Andrzej Wajda films (*Man of Marble*, *Man of iron*, *The Conductor*) Oscar nominee and co-star with Sir John Gielgud. First, her daughter came home from school to collect some slippers for a friend ("but Mama, you know she can't buy any"), the cat had just drunk her tea made with milk imported from the West, and the secret police rang.

At least, that was what we assumed. We had been in the middle of a whispered conversation about how to smuggle *The Times* into a closed showing of the probably about-to-be-banned, never-released film, *The Interrogation*, when the phone trilled.

"No. I don't know you", Miss Janda tells the receiver, "Yes there is a Western reporter in the flat, Yes, so what, what do you want?"

After a while, the phone goes dead, and Kafka and Orwell join us at the breakfast table. "And people wonder why we're paranoid", she says, half-puffing, half-chewing her cigarette. Then, loudly, for the benefit of the presumed microphones: "You'd better write this: I want to stay in Poland, make good films for Poland. I don't want to run away". A muddy laugh. Plays well to hidden audiences, I put down in my notebook.

To be fair, if I were a secret policeman, I do not think I would be keen on *The Interrogation*. It is set in Stalinist post-war Poland, and features a woman who ends up, more or less by accident, as a victim of the secret police.

She is arrested, held in Rakowiecka prison (which even now houses political prisoners) and subjected to torture. "She doesn't try to judge anything, keeps to a moral code, does not judge her torturers", according to Miss Janda, who plays the heroine.

The film is perhaps a little too, how should we phrase it, contemporary? No, Miss Janda says. "It is not just a political story, but the simple story of a girl who tries to preserve her integrity under the most difficult circumstances."

It is improbable, to put it mildly, that the authorities will allow this film to be released. Some officials in the Ministry of Culture have seen the rushes and like it, Miss Janda says, but the Interior Ministry has yet to approve the film.

The Interior Ministry is not regarded as a bastion of liberal values. It might even dislike having its former colleagues, Interior Ministry officials of the 1950s, portrayed as torturers.

This seems to raise important questions. How is it possible to continue functioning as an artist in Poland and preserve one's integrity?

Miss Janda regards *The Interrogation* as her best film, her best creative performance. Yet it may never see the light of the day, apart from the closed showing to the production team, and the various showings for the people from the Interior Ministry.

How will she be able to function in future, what degree of compromise with the system is permissible? "I can tell you that neither Andrzej (Wajda) nor myself will put our names to films that we are ashamed of, that we do not have pride in".

But Miss Janda admits that integrity is a luxury. She knows of many actors who have wives and children, who earn only a fraction of her salary, who to live will have to cooperate in films that conform to the New Morality. "For six months or so, I do not have to make a decision about working in Poland. I have contracts and above all I have money which allows me to choose. I can wait for an answer to the moral questions".

Life, though, is not quite as simple as all that, even for an actress with the relative immunity conferred by an international reputation (neither she nor Wajda was interned, contrary to initial reports in the West).

She is supposed to film in France on March 1, has a passport valid until the end of July, but cannot abandon her nine-year-old daughter. The authorities are delaying the issue of a passport for the daughter, feeling, perhaps, that she would be a useful guarantee of Miss Janda's return to Poland. The Government is somewhat sensitive about defections, and the loss of Miss Janda would be a big blow

"I can't speak for Wajda, not formally, but I know that he and I are agreed: we want to go on doing good work in Poland. That means no political activism,

There is something rather stifling nowadays for an artist who has done her best work in Solidarity's Poland, when artistic freedom was used as a way of rolling back political boundaries. For the moment, it is a matter of putting on a brave face and testing, tentatively, the scope of the new system: "If ever Wajda and I had doubts about continuing our work, now is the time to abandon them".



Krystina Janda: "Time to abondon doubts".

Zimbabwe tightrope

Mugabe's gamble looks a winner

From Michael Hornsby, Salisbury, Feb 22

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, appears for the moment to have got away wtih his bold strike against Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of Zapu, the main political rival to the Prime Minister's own Zanu (DF) party. But the cost to the longer-term unity of the country remains to be assessed.

The country has been remarkably calm since the dismissal of Mr Nkomo and three other Zapu ministers from the Cabinet of National Unity last week and there has been no eruption of popular support for the "old lion" of Zimbabwe, who has retired to lick his wounds in his home town of Bulawayo.

Even more important, from Mr Mugabe's point of view, is that the still fragile integration of the former Zanu and Zapu guerrilla forces in the new national army of Zimbabwe seems to be holding, despite the severe strain and tension of the past few days.

The breach between the two men, none the less, looks irreconcilable, and Mr Mugabe seems to be gambling on the emergence of a younger generation of leaders within Zapu who will be prepared to go along with Zanu's plans for the formation of a one-party state.

There is some evidence of demoralization in Zapu's rank and file and disenchantment with Mr Nkomo's leadership. It is possible that younger members of the party will feel that fully-fledged union with Zanu would be more rewarding than opposition or the role of ineffectual junior coalition partner.

Naturally enough Mr Nkomo and his close associates see this tactic as doomed to failure. "This is a major crisis, and it cannot be solved without Mr Nkomo", Mr Josiah Chinamano, the vice-president of Zapu, who was dismissed as Minister of Transport along with Mr Nkomo, said in an interview here today.

Mr Chinamano said he wanted to continue working for the unity of the country, but it was "very wrong of the Prime Minister to assume that he can split Mr Nkomo from the party. You cannot talk in terms of Zapu without Mr Nkomo. You cannot work with Zapu without its head".

The first test of Mr Nkomo's position will be a meeting of the central committee of Zapu originally scheduled for Bulawayo on Wednesday, but which may now be held in Salisbury on Saturday. It is expected that the committee will urge the three remaining Zapu members of the Cabinet to step down in solidarity with their stricken leader, and the indications are that two of them will do so.

The two, Mr Daniel Ngwenya and Mr John Nkomo (no relation), were not dismissed by Mr Mugabe, and have hesitated about following their sacked colleagues into the ranks of the opposition, suggesting that loyalty to Mr Nkomo is not unquestioned. The third remaining Zapu cabinet member. Mr Cephas Msipa, the deputy Minister of Manpower, has said he intends to stay on.

The run-down to the present crisis, most observers here believe, began with a meeting of Zanu's central committee last December at which a decision was taken to step up the campaing for a one-party state, reflecting a familiar African bias agains multi-party politcking.

In populist speeches last month, Mr Mugabe revived the one-party state issue, after having dropped it for some time, in highly partisan terms, declaring that Zanu would "rule forever" and that opposition parties "bent on destroying the coutry" would be smashed.

Mr Nkomo responded by denouncing all talk of the one-party state and of merging Zanu and Zapu as premature, and relations between the two men reached a crisis at an angry meeting on February 5. On the following Sunday the unearthing of large caches of weapons on Zapu-owned farms was announced.

It seems fair to say that to some extent Mr Nkomo was "framed" inasmuch as there is little doubt that the Mr Mugabe and his lieutenants were well aware of the existence of the arms, most of which were brought back in early 1981 from Zambia, where Mr Nkomo was based during the last stages of the guerrilla war and lavishly supplied by the Soviet Union.

It is frankly difficult to accept the claims of Mr Nkomo and other Zapu leaders that they knew nothing of the caches. More convincing is the explanation of party sources and former guerrillas that the arms caches were an insurance policy against a possible future attempt by Mr Mugabe to proscribe political opposition by armed force.

Most of he arms werew buried during and after a serions outbreak of fighting between former Zanu and zapu guerrillas at garrisons in Bulawayo a year ago, which was only quelled by the intervention of old Rhodesian Army elements and the white-piloted air force. The Zapu elements suffered the highest casualties.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

£35m drugs haul in New York

New York. — Herion with a street value of about £35m has been seized at a waterfront warehouse in New York, one of the biggest hauls since the "French connexion" seizure in 1973 (Christopher Thomas writes).

Mr Bruce Jensen, head of the New York office of the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration, said that suspicions were aroused by the discovery of 115lb of herion concealed in eight of 13 Espresso coffee machines shipped from Naples.

The drug was replaced by quinine and watched. That led to a raid on the warehouse and the arrest on Saturday of an Italian resident in the United States. Further arrests are expected.

Spy charge to be dismissed

Washington. — The United States Court of Military Appeals has ordered the Air Force to dismiss espionage charges against Second Lieutenant Christopher Cooke, the Titan missile officer accused of conveying secret information to the Soviet Union.

In a two-to-one ruling, the court said that the Air Force had denied Lieutenant Cooke's due process by promising him immunity in return for a full confession, then attempting to prosecute him

Mr Koch seeks governorship

New York. — Mr Edward Koch, the mayor of New York, is to be a candidate for governor of New York State. His announcement ended almost a month of speculation about his political plans.

Governor Hugh Carey's decision not to seek reelection, coupled with the Reagan budget, had led him to reconsider his statement that he never intended to contest any office other than mayor, Mr Koch said.

Geneva visit by Dr Runcie

Geneva.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, began a week of talks with heads of international organizations here with a visit to the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

He will also meet officials of the International Red Cross and the International Labour Organization before spending the rest of the week with officials of the World Council of Churches.

Battle to retain the Sinai

From Our Own Correspondent Jerusalem, Feb 22

Militant Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip have published details of a scheme to transfer about 3,000 of their number to Sinai to prevent the handover to Egypt due on April 26.

According to the Hebrew magazine, *The Point*, which circulates privately among the settlers, 612 families are to move to Sinai from 37 different West Bank and Gaza settlements. They will be joined by 260 students from religious colleges attached to four of the largest settlements.

Questioned about the scheme today, Dr Yehuda ben-Meir, Israel's deputy Foreign Minister, pledged that the Government would uphold its treaty obligations to remove all settlers from the area before the handover, despite its reluctance to prevent the newcomers moving in.

Addressing a seminar on the political implications of the withdrawal, Dr Ben-Meir added: "Today, Yamit (the main Sinai settlement) is still under Israeli control and anyone can come and live there. "The Government's position is that it would be wiser for all concerned — given the emotions aroused by the issue — not to involve itself in a long drawn out confrontation for a period of months."

The minister, a member of the National Religious Party, also defended the Government's decision to allow the illegal squatters now moving into the Sinai access to essential services.

Mr Israel Harel, Secretary-General of the Jewish Settlers' Council in the West Bank and Gaza, told *The Times*: "The published figures indicate the number of families allocated from each settlement to move to the Sinai. We have had to disallow some of the volunteers because we cannot afford to leave any of the settlements to empty."

In addition to the move of settlers, the militants are planning to organize 15 new educational institutions in occupied northern Sinai and private transport to enable the newcomers to commute back to jobs inside Israel proper.

In political circles, the scheme is seen as posing a serious new challenge to the coalition Cabinet, which has so far done nothing to evict the 1,500 Jewish militants who have already moved into the disputed area. An opinion poll published by the *Jerusalem Post* showed only 17.6 per cent in favour of allowing new settlers to move into Sinai as against 78.2 per cent who would oppose.

KURDS IN SECRET PARIS TRIP

By Hazhir Teimourian

Leaders of Iran's two Kurdish political parties, whose guerrillas are fighting, the Tehran Government are making clandestine visits to Paris for talks with exiled Iranian leaders there.

Dr Abdorrahman Qassemlou, leader of the Kurdistan Democratic Party, is in Paris at the same time as his Marxist rival, Dr Ja'far Shafiee, of the Komaleh party.

Dr Qassemlou, who commands an estimated 11,000 full-time guerrillas, said that he would be holding discussions with former President Bani-Sadr, and Mr Massoud Rajavi, leader of the Mojahedeen guerrillas, on the future of the National Resistance Council which he (Dr Qassemlou), joined recently.

Asked whether Mr Bani-Sadr still enjoyed support within the officer corps of the Army, Dr Qassemlou said a great number of the officers disliked, in their hearts, the retrogressive system imposed upon Iran by Ayatollah Khomeini, the revolutionary leader, but in the absence of political freedom in the country, he could not say to what extent such officers might now support the former president.

The story unfit to print

From Peter Watson, New York, Feb 22

The motto of the *New York Times*, emblazoned on its front page every day, is the legend: "All the news that's fit to print." Today, alas, that motto seems ironic for directly below it the paper prints the news that one of its own stories, a long account by a freelance journalist about a trip with Khmer Rouge guerrilas in Cambodia, was a fabrication.

The writer never went to Cambodia and made up the story using his imagination and material gathered on earlier trips a year before. The *New York Times* thus joins the *Wahington Post* and the *New York Daily News*, each of whom, in the past year, has admitted to publishing fraudulent stories.

The *Times* story appeared in its colour magazine on December 20 last year. Headlined "In the land of the Khmer Rouge", the nine-page article was written by Christopher Jones, a 24-year-old freelance writer living in Spain.

In the article Mr Jones described vividly his visit last year to Khmer Rouge territory. He included scenes of ragged fighting, meetings with top Khmer leaders and an episode in whichthe guerrillas told him how they always kept their last grenade for themselves because "if the 'Yuons' take us (the 'Yuons' meaning savages, or the Vietnamese), they are not very gentle"

There is no shortage of people in Washington who now say they smelled something fishy about the article as soon as it appeared. But the first public doubts were aired by a British journalist, Andrew Cockburn, who writes a column in the weekly *Village Voice*. He drew attention to two curious episodes in Mr Jones's piece.

In one Mr Jones claimed to have seem (during a battle, through field glasses and in the pitch darkness) Mr Pol Pot, who has not been seen by outsiders since 1979. Secondly, the last colourful paragraph of the article was plagiarized from André Malraux's book *The Royal Navy.*

Following the Cockburn article the *New York Times* wrote to Mr Jones in Spain asking him to explain the apparent plagiarism. He never replied. Then last Thursday the *Washington Post* Bangkok correspondent reported that Khmer Rouge officials denied the Mr Jones had ever visited the areas concerned nor interviewed the personalities he said he had.

As a result of that *The New York Times* sent two of its editors to Spain and they, with the Madrid Correspondent, set out to track down Mr Jones. Under cross-examination, he admitted that he had fabricated the whole thing, even to the extent that when he was in Bangkok on an earlier story in 1980 he had bought blank hotel bills and forged them for his *New York Times* expenses.

He said he had posted his copy from Switzerland to give the impression that he was resting there after the rigours of the Cambodian jungle.

He described the whole thing as "a gamble." He had done it, he said, because he did not have enough money to make the trip. He added, according to the paper: "Unfortunately, the gamble was too big and wasn't sufficiently researched or tied down. The gamble was a mistake."

Mr Abe Rorenthal, executive editor of *The New York Times*, said today that the paper had checked Mr Jones's reputation with *Time Magazine*, and had been given a good reference. *Time* confired this but also said that they had been offered the article first and had turned it down.

Mr Rosenthal conceded that it has the paper's responsibility to uncover falsehood and errors and said it had been a lapse not to check the article with one of the paper's own specialists, as was normal with work by freelancers who "do not have outstanding qualifications".

French ask for Japan trade curb

From Ian Murray Brussels, Feb 22

European foreign ministers today sniffed warily round ideas for talking on more equal terms with the EEC's two main trading rivals, the United States and Japan. The subject proved too difficult and delicate for any immediate decisions, but there was strong pressure, notably from France, to act quickly to protect European interests. Next month's meeting is due to make definite proposals on the issue.

The ministers studied the latest proposals by the European Commission for trying to force open the very tightly closed Japanese market to EEC goods. There was all-round agreement that the recent Japanese concessions on lifting tariff barriers were too small to make any real difference to the problem.

Nowever, France and Italy strongly opposed the Commission idea that the Gatt procedure should be used in an attempt to force Japan to admit European goods more easily. In the French view that method could take two or three years, and the matter was much too urgent.

Britian argued that it was wrong to jump in too quickly. "We don't want to take quick decisions and get them wrong", Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Lord Privy Seal, said.

He said Japanese leaders would have to agree to a change in their society if the market were to be opened up in the way Europe wants.

The task of drawing up the blueprint for European strategy has therefore been left to senior diplomats in Brussels, who will prepare proposals for the Foreign Council to consider on March 22.

The problem of talking to the United States reached no such even moderately definite conclusion. Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, saw president Reagan and senior members of the American Cabinet in Washington last week in his role as president of the European Council, but he had little other than his own ideas to report.

Mr Tindemans spoke of building bridges with the United States in a grand scheme of a more permanent and institutionalized dialogue. He felt it was necessary to have a real forum in which Europe could meet the United States

Prisoners of conscience



Chile: Pablo Fuenzalida

By Caroline Moorehead

On the evening of December 10, 1981, Chilean church leaders, representatives of various human rights groups and an number of foreign diplomats attended a reception at the Commission for Human Rights in Santiago to celebrate both its third anniversary and the United Nations Human Rights Day.

One of the guests was Pablo Fuenzalida, the commission's regional head and one of the most prominent Chilean human rights lawyers. As he left the building at 9pm he was arrested by plain clothes policemen.

He was taken first to a secret detention centre. Two days later a writ of habeas corpus was presented on his behalf to the First Santiago Appeals Court, which ordered the the director of the secret police (CNI) to disclose his whereabouts. The court also ordered that a doctor attend Señor Fuenzalida, who suffers from an illness requiring four hourly medication.

On December 14 six peoplw, among them Señor Fuenzalida, were brought before the military prosecutor and accused of membership of the banned Christian Left Party. Señor Fuenzalida had not received any medicine and he and two others showed signs of severe torture.

After the military prosecutor decided there was not enough evidence to press charges of possession of illegal arms, they were handed over to the Santiago Appeals Court, which formally charged them with "illegal association".

The detainees have been refused bail. After what may be a long period in prison awaiting trial, they face internal exile, imprisonment or expulsion from the country.

هكذا من الأصل

Fashion by Suzy Menkes



Connie Booth's make-up by Sue Barradell. □ Hair by Debbie at Daniel Galvin. □ Photograph by Harry Kerr.

In the first of an occasional series, actress Connie Booth talks about her style

Connie's Fawltless dress sense

Connie Booth will walk on to the stage tonight in a plain flannel suit — and hope that no-one will recognize the pert and pretty Polly of *Fawlty Towers*. "I actually find it liberating not to have to try to look pretty," she admits. 'It's like the business of getting older. It's wonderful for work, because I was never particularly successful as an ingenue and now I get much better offers."

To most women, Connie Booth is as pretty now as she was when she arrived from her native America 13 years ago. She says that living in Britain has changed her style, as she has absorbed the quiet British taste. She chooses simple clothes in a flattering colour, which under pallid British skies means dove grey or peach, spiced with purple and burgundy. ("I stay away from browns with my blonde hair, but I have lots of pinks.")

Connie's ash-blond hair is a pre-Raphaelite frame to her face. For her role as the eponymous "Housekeeper" in Frank D. Gilroy's play (which opens at the Apolo this Thursday) director Tom Conti originally hid her waves under a wig. But now it has emerged again, the springy curls severely anchored to suit the part.

Like most actresses, Connie wants to look good for her paying public and her private life — even if she goes on stage a mess.

A serious exercise and beauty routine (yoga and cathodermy treatments) keep her in trim at the age of 41. She dresses mostly in separates and regrets, like many women, her lack of height. "I love to wear the things that tall women look good in —loose jackets and baggy trousers. I suppose I am not really so small. I'm 5' 3". But remember that I lived for years with someone of 6 foot five!"

Connie Booth was married to John Cleese and co-author of the *Fawlty Towers* scripts. She still writes as well as acts, although she admits that her author's wardrobe is mostly pyjamas, as she works from her bed.

Her favourite designer is the Paris-based Sonia Rykiel. One of her most chic outfits is a slate grey mohair jacket, with matching shapely sweater and a slim jersey skirt, which she alternates with a pair of Kenzo's pin-striped trousers to give the outfit maximum mileage.

She shops mainly at small boutiques like Whistles, Crocodile, or Browns for the boyish and rather tailored separates (culottes and sawn-off trousers with blazer jackets) that she prefers.

For our pictures she wore a bright blouse in racing-coloured silks with pleated jodhpur trousers and a multi-coloured webbing belt that I found in her drawer but which she admitted that she had never before used with this outfit.

"I wouldn't usually dare to try something so flamboyant," she said.

The height of good taste

Two distinct heel heights divide this spring's shoes—but the themes written out on the uppers are the same.

Two-tone contrasts and pearlised finishes are the new looks for shoes — high or flat — that have changed little in style since the pump came back into popularity three seasons ago.

If there is a change at the toe, it is towards a slightly finer line, although this is often drawn with the contrasting colours than in the actual shape of the last.

Although flat shoes remain universally favoured by those under 25, there is a move back towards a higher heel, mostly about two inches and shaped into what history describes as a "Louis" heel. The most directional of these shoes are dramatically curved from almond toe, to instep waist to heel.

From the metallics, we have moved to the pearls. Although bronze, and especially pewter, finishes are still around, they mostly come as discreet trimmings rather than all-over the upper. Pearlised finishes gleam in every colour from the natural nacreous cream to burnt orange or sea green.

Colour is another important shoe story this spring (although a difficult one to explain in black and white). Bright colours like turquoise blue and red are softened by the pearlised treatment. Suede looks strong this season, and the deep plush pile gives an extra richness to the bold colours.

It is interesting that co-respondent shoes (as two-tones used to be called) should come back into fashion just at the moment that citing a co-respondent is quite out of style. Just another example of fashion moving in (on military uniforms, boiler suits and workwear) when real life has passed on.





Low heels
Top left: Marbled leather pump £32, sizes 4-8, Rider, Sloane Street, SW1; King's Road, SW3; South Molten Street, W1; Long Acre, WC2
Top right: Two-tone scalloped leather pump £16.99, sizes 3-8, Saxone branches mid-March.
Bottom left: Turquoise/silver leather pump £39.99, sizes 3-7, Russell & Bromley West End branches.
Bottom right: Cut-away leather loafer £32, sizes 4-8, Rider branches.

High heels
Top left: Two-tone pearlised court with gilt scalloping £69.50, sizes 3-7, Charles Jourdan, Brompton Road, SW3; Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge; Berksons, Cheswell, Cheshire; Heels, Newcastle upon Tyne, Touche, Brighton.
Top right: Two-tone courts £55, sizes 4-8, by Robert Clergerie from Rider, Sloane Street, SW1; South Molton Street, W1; Covent Garden, WC2.
Middle: Red leather court with silver stripe inset, £35, also navy, tan, sizes 4-7, Hobbs, South Molton Street, W1; Peace & Quiet, Hampstead, NW3; Family, King's Road, SW3; Regent's Park Road, NW1.
Bottom left: Black/pewter court with sculpted heel £75.99, sizes 4-7, by Walter Steiger from Russell & Bromley, 24 New Bond St, W1 only.

Drawings by Duncan Mil



Wedgwood blue and white graph checked silk crepe de chine suit with white Puritan collared blouse by Belville Sassoon.

Pure looks

The Pregnant Princess look (touches of white at the neck) was the theme of Belville Sassoon's Spring Summer collection, shown to customers last week.

Designer David Sassoon prefers to call those white organza double collars and prissy necklines Puritan Style (although I think the Quakers might have quaked at the plunging neckline bordered in tablecloth lace that Belville made for the Princess when she dined at the British Film Institute).

Crisp stripes, bold spots or petits pois dominated the earlier and daytime part of the collection, with a flower garden of pretty prints, including a cheery cherry, a feature of the evening clothes.

There was a Regency feel about many of the stripes and the colours were drawn from the finest period porcelain — Wedgwood blue, Sevres pink, eau de nil, and pearly white.

An important new line for the evening is the short dance dress, especially popular with the young girls, according to David Sassoon. My favourite was a froth of Degas net, falling to mid-calf below a dropped waist, just waiting to be worn by a ballet-mad teenager who has had enough of her husky.

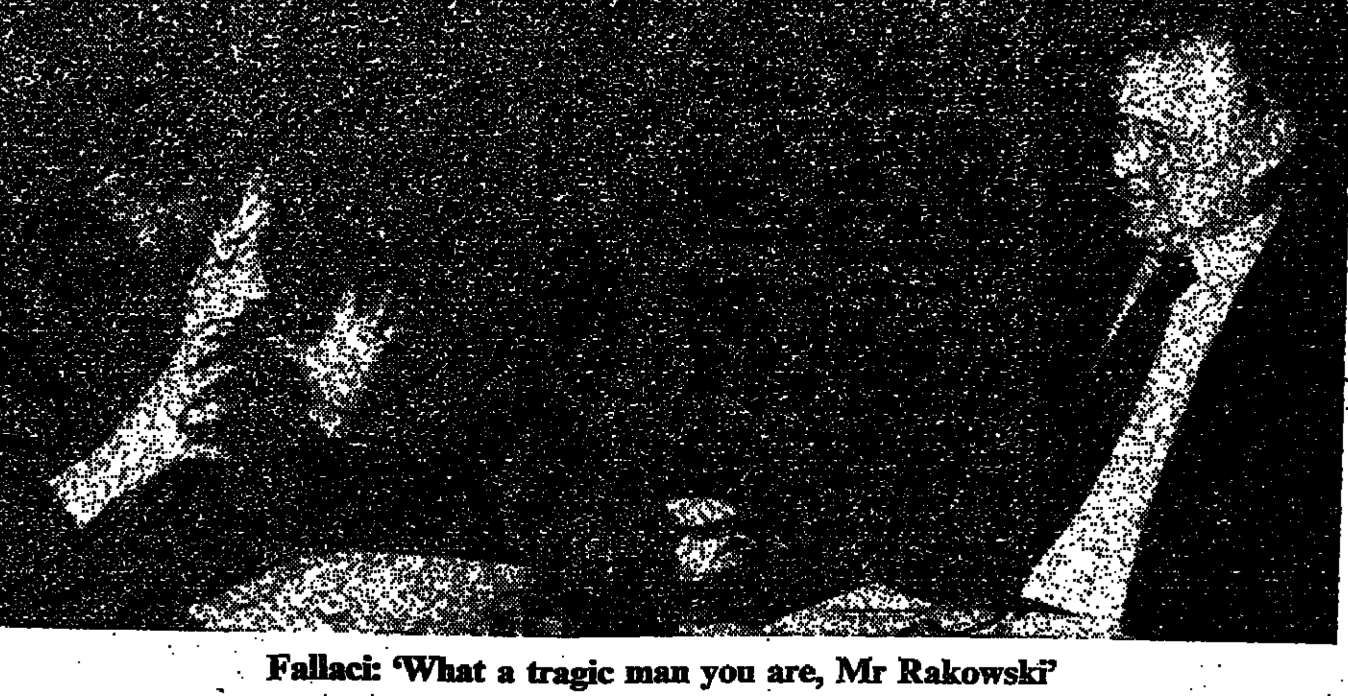
Ninotchka, rather than Les Sylphides, is the theme of the new autumn collection which Belinda Belville and David Sassoon are working on for next autumn/winter.

Their neat, small-waisted silhouette looked splendid with furry trimmed brocade waistcoasts, richly patterned velvet skirts and silks as intricately patterned as a Fabergé egg.

Oriana Fallaci's exclusive interview with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy Prime Minister of Poland: part 2 on Walesa and his son's defection

Believe me, Walesa is not treated as a fifth grade underdog

In yesterday's extract from Oriana Fallaci's interview with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, he described how the decision was made to impose martial law in Poland. Today they return to Solidarity, the internment of Lech Walesa, how the Americans have reacted and the defection of Rakowski's son Arthur after the imposition of martial rule.



Fallaci: 'What a tragic man you are, Mr Rakowski'

Mieczyslaw Rakowski: As you know, I was the one who negotiated with Solidarity. I was the one who had launched the idea of partnership. I believed in it so. But at the end of August when the spokesman for Solidarity, (Janusz) Onyszkiewicz, was asked about the partnership at a press conference, he answered: "What partnership? Such a word does not exist." Then I understood that this was the end of a belief, the burial of an idea. I said to myself that maybe I had trusted them too much, maybe they had never had the intentions I attributed to them, maybe since the beginning they had been preparing themselves for a confrontation aimed at taking power, and I declared to the Polish news agency: "The partnership is over." But Jaruzelski said: "Try again". I tried again.

We tried again, while the country was shaken by strikes, tensions, demonstrations, walkouts, and any appeal was considered a meaningless sound. See the map on that wall? It was literally covered with little flags, each flag a strike. You don't know what it means, because you live in New York where the shops are overflowing with food, merchandise and you can buy all you want. But here in August 1980, when Solidarity was born, there was still something to buy in our shops. In August 1981 they were empty. Production had fallen by 25 per cent, coal output had declined by 30 million tons, food was in short supply. We had become the beggars of Europe and no country in Europe or elsewhere would risk a penny for us any more. Why should they? We had nothing to give in return, nothing except the word freedom. Put this in your mind: Solidarity was no longer a trade union, it was a movement driven by a bunch of anarchists.

Oriana Fallaci: It was a revolution, Mr Rakowski. A spontaneous revolution.

Rakowski: We call it counter revolution.

Fallaci: And when in the hell did you make a revolution? Yours was not a revolution, it was a taking of power made possible by a dirty trick of Stalin's.

Rakowski: You are an anarchist. You are an anarchist.

Fallaci: If you like. But let us not argue about that. I want to be sure to have understood well two points. If martial law had not been imposed, you told me, the civil war would have burst out and the Soviets would have intervened.

Rakowski: I prefer to say the forces of the Warsaw Pact.

Fallaci: All right, the forces of the Warsaw Pact. Well . . . maybe you did not do the job for them, but you certainly did it out of fear of them. Or should I say out of zeal?

Rakowski: Neither one nor the other. We did it out of wisdom.

Fallaci: Let's say out of Yalta, out of those two blocs which divide the world. Now your relations with the Soviet Union must be very good indeed. No more warnings, no more threats, no more insults.

Rakowski: I am a very convinced advocate of strict ties with the Soviet Union. I firmly believe that our place is on the side of the Soviet Union. Of course I have my national pride, I want to be independent and to be treated as an equal, but I say that Poland should stay very close to the Soviet Union. I say it as a realist, not only as a Communist. The Russians are Slavonic people, they are rich, they represent a tremendous market. We need them. Where else would we get the raw material we get from the Soviet Union? What country in the West could sell us such an amount of crude oil, iron, cotton, and so on? Those people of Solidarity despised the Soviet Union. I cannot think of a more groundless irrationalism — stupidity. The same stupidity as in our past, when our philosophy and commerce were directed toward the West. Besides, what's wrong in leaning ourselves on such a superpower, in exercising a policy which does not disturb them? What's wrong in being strong with them? Stalin wanted Poland to be strong because, he said, this was good for the Soviet Union. He was right. Poland is a vast and flat land where the winds blow very hard in any direction, and when this happens not only the hats fly away, the heads also. I mean, these are the territories through which all the armies marched to invade Russia, and such things must end once and forever.

Fallaci: You love the Soviets a lot, don't you?

Rakowski: Sure, and not for economic interests only. Some of my best friends are in Moscow — I spend exquisite nights drinking vodka and talking with them. You see, also in Poland there are two historical trends: one pro-Russian and one anti-Russian. Both of them are understandable because of the partitions we had to endure for centuries. I belong to the pro-Russian trend, because . . . Those partitions shed three shadows on Poland: the shadow of Austria, the shadow of Prussia, the shadow of Russia. I was born and grew up where the shadow of Russia did not arrive. The shadow

> 'Some of my best friends are in Moscow. I pass exquisite nights drinking vodka with them'

which darkened my village was German. In 1939, when I was 12, my father was executed because he was a patriot. And it was the Germans who did it. It was the Soviets instead who liberated us five years later.

Fallaci: Well, this explains many things. But enough about the Soviets. Let's come back to the Poles and pronounce the fatal name: Lech Walesa.

Rakowski: Walesa is fine, very fine. He lives in that villa outside Warsaw where he has at his disposal three comfortable rooms, and is not treated as a fifth grade underdog. Believe me. He is treated very respectfully, with all the care that his position of trade union leader requires. He eats well, he gets newspapers, he watches TV, he receives visits from his wife and children and his brother anytime he wants, and he has everyday contacts with the people of the church — Monsignor Ursulich in particular.

He also sees very often Stanislaw Ciosek, the Minister of Work. They are on good terms and they have already met five times, for two or three hours each time. I haven't. Two days after his arrival from Gdansk I went to the villa, but he refused to receive me. So I never tried again and I don't know if I will. I think I will not, although he says that it was a misunderstanding, and he had'nt understood my name.

Ciosek tells me that he was kind of astonished in the beginning, then very surprised that the working class wouldn't stand in defence of his person. I say person . . . he also kept asking to talk with his advisers (Bronislaw) Geremek and (Tadedsz) Mazowiecki, but after all those meetings with Ursulich and the influence that the church exercises on him, he sees more willing to discuss the future of Solidarity without his advisers.

Fallaci: You will not bring him to trial for what he said in Radom, will you?

Rakowski: Of course not. In fact, he is not under arrest. He is simply interned. The trials take place only for crimes committed in violation of martial law.

Fallaci: Then why do you keep him interned at a secret address as if he were an American hostage in Iran? Why do you keep him isolated? Because he has smallpox or because you hope to make a Quisling out of him, I mean, a collaborationist, possibly with the help of the Church?

Rakowski: We certainly don't keep him as a hostage, and this is not a matter of collaborationism. Besides, he doesn't seem very inclined to cooperate on the basis proposed to him by the Church. In fact, some in the Church are kind of tired of him. I mean, they are tired of explaining to him that he must take into account the reality and follow their advice. He doesn't listen to Cardinal Glemp like he listened to (the late Cardinal) Wyszynski. So there are rumours that the Church is considering the possibility of dropping him.

You know, it shouldn't be difficult to find in the ranks of Solidarity someone else ready to lead the unions in his place. At the same time, however, Walesa has reached the stage of rethinking all the events and one can see that he would like very much to go on being the head of the unions.

He likes to be a leader. He is very aware of being still a myth for a lot of people, though his star was declining. And sometimes facing the end of your own myth is painful.

Fallaci: So you are keeping Walesa in the closet with the intention or the hope of using him as an old coat.

Rakowski: I don't know. Nobody knows. It all depends on the kind of trade unions we will have in the future. All is in a state of flux here in Poland. We are looking for solutions — who's to say what will happen with Walesa? As I told you, it seems to me that Walesa himself has not made up his mind: staying with us or not.

Fallaci: You don't like him, do you?

Rakowski: Why? Poor man, he is such a unhappy man. He always worked under that terrible influence of his advisers. He was manipulated by them all the time while he believed (himself) to be a real leader. . . . Well, a leader he was. Undoubtedly. Yet it seems to me that he failed to live up to the events. I mean, one cannot say that the man isn't intelligent. He is cunning, and he has instincts.

But instincts aren't enough when they are not rationalized. Moreover, my impression is that the man started believing in his greatness. I'll tell you a story about Walesa. The fourth of December an important action took place in Warsaw, something that Walesa and the others of Solidarity should have taken as the demonstration that we did not joke when we said we were ready for the use of force. The militia stormed the firemen's school and ended the occupation. This happened at 10 in the morning, and before 10 Ciosek went to Walesa, who was staying at a hotel, to inform him and show him that we were playing openly. Walesa answered: "Well, Mr Ciosek, this is the end. Then we will have to take over power. Don't worry for yourself, though. You are a good man. I'll find you a job."

Irrationalism, shrewdness, naivete, like when he came from Japan and said to me that he should teach the Japanese how to organize trade unions. I have observed him a lot — his peasant nature intrigued me. As a peasant he cheated his interlocutor and one could never find a common language with him. Once when he was sitting in this office, I said: "Mr Walesa, you have obtained so much. Why don't you stop and consolidate what you have? Rest for a while. These strikes are getting out of your hands too", he answered: "No, No, I don't need any rest. I feel OK. It isn't so bad as you believe." The point is this: Walesa understood too late that in politics one cannot be always aggressive. When he did, he had lost control of his own people.

Fallaci: — Yet you are not staying that we is finished.

Rakowski: — No, I am not.

Fallaci: — Mr Rakowski, while speaking about Walesa you have said much about the attitude of the Church. Am I wrong or have our dealings with the Primate and his associates produced rather well?

Rakowski: — You know, they need us as much as we need them. So they are searching for a compromise, but to protect Solidarity and to reestablish a platform for themselves. Until December 13 they were at the top of public life here in Poland. They counted as never before, as not even in Italy, not even in Spain. If they want to regain that status, they must come to a compromise. No doubt they will cooperate with us to some extent, knowing well that they will find us available.

Fallaci: — Pope Wojtyla does not seem to think in that way. He has been lashing you a lot, almost daily, from his window overlooking St Peter's Square.

Rakowski: - Yes, he has. This in spite of all the explanations we sent him through different channels and in spite of the letter that Jaruzelski wrote to him. So far, he has not been listening to us. I guess because of the people who surround him, for instance the members of Solidarity now in the West. They apparently have much influence on him. However, after the visit of primate Glemp, his behavior might change. The sermon tha Glemp delivered in Rome was very interesting indeed. Every word of his denounced a spirit of compromise, and he started speaking of San Salvador.

Fallaci: — Does this mean that the Pope might come back to Poland as it was planned before martial law?

Rakowski: — How could we stop him?

Fallaci: — I'll tell you how — receiving him as he was in Turkey. They greeted him as a dignitary on a private visit. Mr Rakowski, would the Pope be welcomed like the first time if he comes back to Poland, or like he was in Turkey?

Rakowski: For the moment I have no answer to such a question. It all depends what happens in the country. The second visit of the pope was scheduled in August and six months are a long time for us. Anyhow, let me make this point: I don't share the opinion that the election of a Polish Pope and his visit to Poland played the most important role in the birth of Solidarity. Yes, those two elements supplied a moral weapon which worked considerably, but the reasons for the crisis which led to the birth of Solidarity were deeply rooted in the political structure and in the economic situation in Poland. Which means without a Polish Pope and his visit, such a birth would have happened the same.

Fallaci: Doesn't this demonstrate that your system does not work, that men cannot live without a food called freedom, that wheat does not grow on idealogy, that yoursocialism is a worn-out word? Because this is wgat happened in Poland, Mr Rakowski The workers oif Solidarity were not in revolt against some Queen Marie Antoinette or some Csar, they were in revolt against a regime which calls itself communist.

Rakowski: But all through this interview I haven't said a single word against the workers who acted as rebels to oppose the regime and its way of exercising power. If they did it , it means that the socialism pursued in Poland was no good, that the forces running the country were incapable, that changesa were indispensible. Hadn't I welcomed Solidarity? Solidarity was neded in Poland, and not only as a trade union but as a control on the authorities. You know even an engel becomes a whore if he is not controlled when he enters the church of power.

However, you must also consider other factors. One is that ittakes time to develop socialism, and this system has ruled for only 37 years. Furthermore, it came to power when this country was economically ruined, socially backward. I myself am the son of a peasant, not a member of my family ever craduated from the Ecole Administration de Paris. There has been much impatience in the people of Solidarity, they have vost their heads too soon. Cardinal Wyszynski understood this. "Compatriots, not everything at once", he repeated.

Nor do I need to remind (you) that impatience, as well as a lack of realism, are typically Polish features. It is not the first time in the history of Poland that a movement which was suposed to become the driving force of the nation ends almostat once with destroying the basis of national existence.

Fallaci: Please stop blaming Solidarity for your faults, Mr Rakowski, and answer me. Yalta apart, don't you ever question your party's right to remain in power? Doesn't the condemnation of communist parties like the Italian Communist Party insinuate a spark of doubt in your mind?

Rakowski: The Italian Communist Party is a very creative, interesting party in its theoretical views, and I don't question its right to judge what we are doing. Yet the position taken by its secretary general (Enrico) Berlinguer against us and the Soviet Union has surprised me as much as the disdain which supports it. He should know very well what I said to you about the development of socialism and the time it takes. Unless he forgot it because he was shocked by the use of the army in a socialist state. . .

Fallaci: No, no. Like each of us, he got used to that. Inside and outside Poland. He just says that your socialism is not socialism, that the Soviet Union and the eastern European countries no longer serve as a model of socialism. that socialism cannot be achieved without democracy and freedom.

Rakowski: Then he should explain what democracy is, what shapes and contents it should have at a specific stage, and what freedom is, what its limits are. The problem with the communist movements today is that all of them, and the European ones in particular, only care about themselves. Their rethinking is based on political interests, not on theory. Their behaviour is determined by tactics, not firm beliefs, and especially in the case of the Italian Communist Party this truth cannot be ignored any longer. Tactics! Berlinguer speak out of tactics! When at the beginning of the 1970s he and his party realized that their concept of socialism would not get them in power, he said to himself: We must change it. And he did it accepting your ideas of pluralism, freedom. I don't buy it. A man educated in the idelogy of historical materialism has to look at freedom in connexion with reality.

Oh, I know Berlinguer much better than he knows me, and I refuse to believe that his vision of society is the same as the Italian bourgeois. Even less do I believe that he would accept the anarchy we had here. I promise you that if Berlinguer were in power and had to face a crisis like ours, he would have declared martial law sooner than we did.

Fallaci: My God. I can't wait to hear Berlinguer's answer. But I know that one part of it will sound more or less this way: my party is a strong party, yours instead has disintegrated.

Rakowski: Disintegrated, I agree. Which is quite clear since the military had to take its place in the government. Who could deny that it went bankrupt, intellectually and politically, that it was unable to organize the society, to get the country out of the disaster, even to defend the state? In the end you are right: we are the ones to be blamed, not Solidarity. However, this party still exists with its ideas and its members — not all of it is to be thrown away. It rebuilt the country when it was destroyed by the war, it built an educational system, it did other good things, and it will overcome its defeat.

Fallaci: How? You all look so confused and uncertain and vague. Blind peope in ;the dark. One would say that youn don't know whee to go, what to do. You don't know whsat to do with Walesa, you don't know what to do with the Uninons, you don't know what to do with the party, and maybe you don't even know with martial law, how to get out of it.

Rakowski: Do you really believe us so foolish? No, we are not blind, in the dark. We have'nt imposed martial law to play inconsistency and continue with the marvellous Polish anarchy. Marvellous for you, not for us. We know how to get out of it, step by step. First step, to re-establish the economy. We will, thanks to martial law. Second step, to recreate the the trade unions and resurrect Solidarity with the right to strike, not of disrupting. Third step, to offer concrete proposals to the various political forces.

Up to now 1,800 persons have been released but more than 4,000 remain interned or arrested, and this cannot last. Sooner or later we will have to live with them, I'm afraid . . . we will. As I said at the beginning I don't expect a resistance, in fact we don't keep martial law for fear of the resistance, we keep it to re-establish the economy and carry out reforms. Only if we fail in the economy and in the reforms will there be a resistance movement. Any other questions?

Fallaci: Just one, before pulling out a tooth . . . what

> 'Well, I must admit that I haven't many supporters in my family . . .'

about the Americans? You haven't said words against them. It's surprising.

Rakowski: The Americans, you know are very practical people. I like them, because of that. They don't yell and scream against Polish events because they care about Poland but because Poland serves well their need of attacking the Soviets. They will change their policy towards us. Wait and see.

Fallaci: OK, now let's pull that tooth . . . it will be painful, I warn you, and I don't enjoy this. But I have to. I mean, facing the subject of your son who asked for political asylum in West Germany. I know that this crushed you.

Rakowski: Of course it crushed me . . . very, very much . . . when the news that Arthur had "chosen freedom" came through the press, immediately after my trip to Bonn, it was . . . a terrible blow. Nor did it help me to know that the news had been inflated as retaliation against my successful meeting with the Germans, as a revenge for my suggesting to them arguments which drove the Americans crazy like dogs.

I immediately foresaw the happiness of my enemies, both those inside the party and in Solidarity, and the wickednesses they would spit in me: "There is someone in the Government who wants to teach us and who hasn't even been able to educate his son in a patriotic way." "He arrests us and his son is with us." Yet it was not this which bothered me really. It was . . . it is . . . You see, I love my son. He is my son. And he is not a deserter like the two ambassadors, that one in Washington and that one in Tokyo, who also asked for political asylum.

They, yes, are deserters. Because they belonged to the political establishment of my country, and they never were critical against this or that leader, this or that step taken by their regime . . .

Then came the news that my other son, Vladimir, had defected in Spain. This was not true, as I was soon informed by the Spanish Foreign Minister, but it crushed me even more. It crushed me twice and . . . I'm making a mess. Sorry.

Let me explain better. I have two sons, both from my marriage with Wanda Wilkomirska, the violinist. The oldest is Vladimir, now 28 who teaches Russian in Barcelona. A fantastic boy. he has a talent for languages and he currently speaks eight of them, including Chinese and Japanese. Then there is Arthur, now 24 and married with a child. Arthur was my darling when he was a baby. Something that Vladimir has never forgotten. Yet after my divorce from Wanda, six years ago, my rapport with Arthur became sporadic. He didn't even say to me what he wanted to do with his life. I only knew that he would not use the degree in journalism he had taken at Warsaw University.

Then last summer we met and he said that he would go to Australia. Afterward, he wrote me a letter where he attacked very strongly my politics, my beliefs. I answered him, but I was so tired and loaded with problems, also a little offended by his accusations. I did not try to explain myself as I should. Besides, I never had any political influence on him, I had it in my mind that he didn't care about politics.

I now understand that he did. Maybe he was affected by his mother's opinions. Wanda and I disagreed a lot ideologically. She was very active with KOR (the dissident workers' defence committee). Because of this gap we split in 1976. Now she is among the signatories of the petition against martial law. Well . . . I must admit that I haven't many supporters in my family. Also my second wife, Elizabeth, was very upset about martial law. She still is. She does not belong to the Communist Party. She belongs to Solidarity, and it is only a few days ago that she seems to have accepted my status a little more. She said: "Well, if they hate you from both sides, it might mean that you are not that bad".

Fallaci: What a tragic man you are, Mr Rakowski. See, not even the people who love you and whom you love understand you. Yet you don't admit to being wrong.

Rakowski: No, because I believe myself to be right, to be doing the right thing. I guess I am stubborn. My father was, too. Did I tell you how he was executed by the Germans? Here it is. In 1939, when the Germans attacked Poland, we left our village, which was very near the German border, and we went to central Poland. We were sent back, but my father remained because everyone said, "If you go back, the Germans will kill you".

Two weeks later, it was night, someone knocked at the windows of our house. It was my father. "Now the Germans will find you, they'll kill you? Why did you come back, why?" my mother cried. "Because I have done nothing wrong", he replied. And so he was caught, he was killed.

Concluded

THE TIMES DIARY



The firm of Lyle and Scott is maintaining a discreet silence about its collaboration with Durham University in a project to use robots to stop it getting its Y-front underpants in a twist.

The researchers say the robots are only "to facilitate handling operations", but the trade unions are concerned that eventually the robots might be linked with automatic sewing machines which would stitch cloth together under computer control.

The European Commission is finalizing a research and development programme which could lead to another £25m being spent on introducing robots in the clothing industry, and later this week Marks & Spencer and Gossard will take part in a London seminar on how robots could be used for future garment production. Honestly, this item is not intended to touch off a storm in a C-cup.

The imprisoned pianist—and that UN discord

The strong animosity between the United Nations' new secretary-general, Señor Javier Perez de Cuellar, and Theo van Boven, who was abruptly dismissed from his post as director of the United Nation's human rights division on February 10, may arise in part from the division's criticism of Perez de Cuellar's performance as a human rights investigator in Uruguay and Paraguay in 1979.

On his trip Señor Perez de Cuellar was asked to ascertain the state of health of Miguel Angel Estrella, the Argentine pianist then detained in Uruguay. When Estrella was asked after his release a year ago whether he had been cheered by de Cuellar's visit he said he knew nothing about it.

Only when pressed did he recall that towards the end of 1979 two officers had come to him in prison with a civilian. "You are Estrella?" one of them asked, and he said he was. They looked at him for a moment and left. Estrella did not see the civilian again and had no idea who he was.

Helping the match

Dr David Owen, who as Minister of Health was fierce in his anti-smoking campaign, will not welcome the news that Rothmans has emerged as a major backer of the Liberal-SDP Alliance's new magazine, *The Democrat*, by offering to buy the back cover advertising space of the entire first year's issues.

Greg Thain, one of the magazine's founders, was unwilling to disclose the sums involved, and was unmoved by the suggestion that the ads might offend senior SDP anti-smokers. "This magazine," he declared bravely, "will not pander to the views of any individual".

Last word

Pakistani police claim to have smashed a gang who were using booby-trapped versions of the Koran to blow up their enemies. The holy book bombs, smuggled into Pakistan from Afghanistan, had high explosives packed in a cavity between the intact first and last pages. The authorities suggested that the anti-government Al-Zulfikar group based in Kabul had been responsible.

Tension

For his first thriller Hardiman Scott, who was the BBC's first political editor, has devised a scarcely novel ploy to kidnap Margaret Thatcher. His *Operation 10*, to be published on April 1, has the Prime Minister held by Provos against the withdrawal of troops from Northern Ireland.

The use of recognizable political figures in fictional cliff-hangers is a well-worked vein, already mined by Frederick Forsyth (plot to kill de Gaulle), Ted Willis (kidnap of Labour prime minister), Jeffrey Archer (attempt to assassinate Edward Kennedy), and William Buckley (CIA's seduction of young British Queen).

Scott, whose last years at the BBC wete spent as chief assistant to Sir Ian Trethowan, is now planning another political thriller. Alasdair Milne, who succeeds Trethowan as director-general shortly, will be relieved to know it dces not involve anything horrible happening to him.

The Rugby Football Union is planning a splendid new rugby museum under its new south stand at Twickenham. It will, PHS hopes, have plenty of room for drained bottles of after-shave, battered bread rolls, upturned tables, smashed glasses and dollops of well-spread sauce.

Straight

During the *Romans in Britain* trial at the Old Bailey next month, the Oxford Playhouse will be presenting late-night readings of each day's hearing. Audiences — who will be invited to pay 75p an evening, or £5 for the whole of the trial, whatever its duration — must not expect high courtroom drama, nor any suggestion of satire or comedy. Victor Glynn, the company's special project director, is uncomfortably aware of the law of contempt.

The Playhouse's resident writer, Guy Hibbert, will attend the Old Bailey each day when Michael Bogdanov, who directed *The Romans* at the National Theatre, stands trial as a result of Mary Whitehouse's private prosecution. The Playhouse will also be buying transcripts of the proceedings.

Edited highlights will be presented from the stage at 10.30 each night, after the ballet audience have gone home, and though it must be played dead straight, Glynn thinks he can rely on the personalities involved to make it worthwhile.

Proceeds will go, not as the Attorney-General's office might have suspected, toward defence costs, but to the National Council for Civil Liberties. It is appropriate since the NCCL lost its contempt case.



Fertile crescent

The croissant is challenging the hot-dog and the hamburger in the American fast food market, though francophiles might prefer not to know about it. A croissant craze which has taken hold all over the United States has produced such abuses as croissant with roast beef and black radish sauce, sole sauce Mornay and croissant, and caviar on croissant.

Zabar's food shop in New York now sells 15 million croissants a year, and one industrial bread producer is turning out a million a week. A Monsieur Croissant bar has opened in Washington.

Ian Rodger, playwright and translator of Scandinavian drama, has just produced the first English edition of The Norwegian Shipping Directory. *It is not quite as uneventful as it sounds. One shipping company's report said: "Perfectly normal year, no mishaps. A hurricane blew one of our ships ashore."*

Safe booking

Peter Niesewand, the foreign correspondent who became a cause célèbre in the early 1970s when jailed by Ian Smith as an alleged threat to Rhodesia's security, is to forsake Britain and journalism for Eire and the novel.

After an eventful career reporting from Africa, Afghanistan and India for *The Guardian* he is turning full-time to the economically risky business of writing fiction. Apart from *In Camera*, the autobiographical account of his detention in Rhodesia, he has already had three novels published and the fourth *Fall Back*, "an espionage, medical, computer novel", is out on Thursday.

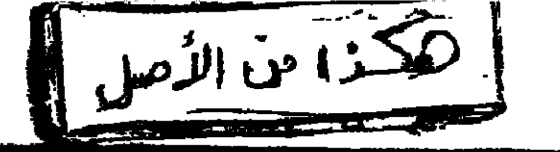
He told PHS that when working as a foreign correspondent "you have to distance yourself from the things that are around you, whereas if you are writing a book you can get as close to your characters as you like". Having twice narrowly escaped with his life in Afghanistan when the guerrilla forces he was with were bombed and strafed, Niesewand could be forgiven wanting to distance himself a little now.

Strikingly wrong

PHS has won the promise of a correction from Dr Terry Nevett whose *Advertising in Britain* has just been published. Nevett refers to the purchase of *The Times* by its present proprietor as following "a lengthy and expensive strike". That was no strike (though there was a short strike by jounalists in August, 1980). That was a lock-out. What a pity that proofs of the book, published on behalf of the History of Advertising Trust, were not read by the trust's president.

He is Gordon Brunton, chief executive of the Thomson Organization, proprietors of *The Times* during the 11-month shutdown of 1979.

PHS





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ENEMIES OF PARLIAMENT

How far is it legitimate for those who claim to be democrats to support extra-parliamentary activity? This has now become the central question in the internal conflicts of the Labour Party. It was the issue on which Mr Foot based his condemnation of Mr Peter Tatchell as Labour candidate for Bermondsey. And in advance of tomorrow's critical meeting of Labour's National Executive, at which it will be decided whether to endorse two more Militant Tendency supporters as prospective parliamentary candidates at the next election, the hard-left Labour Co-ordinating Committee has issued a statement in which 29 candidates assert that "extra-parliamentary action must form an essential part of Labour Party strategy in and out of government".

It would be absurd to condemn that statement as it stands. Not even the most devoted adherent of parliamentary government would claim that all political activity ought to be conducted within the Palace of Westminster. Election campaigns have to be fought in the country. Elections are not won and lost only during the campaign, so it is entirely proper to mobilize opinion in between elections. It is equally justifiable to express and to organise opinion in the attempt to influence the actions of government.

The critical division, therefore, is not for or against extra-parliamentary activity, but between those forms of extra-parliamentary activity which are consistent with parliamentary democracy and those which are calculated to undermine or replace it. The justification for parliamentary democracy is that it provides the best possible basis for government by consent. That justification is all the more valid now that we live in an age of universal adult suffrage in Britain. As Mr Foot pointed out in an article in *The Observer* on January 10, many of the most celebrated cases of extra-parliamentary activity in the past were examples of those who were excluded from the parliamentary process trying to make their voices heard. The Chartists and the Suffragettes were seeking to take part in that process. Nowadays there is no need to batter down a door which has been open for half a century.

Parliamentary democracy can provide government by consent because it offers forms and structures for the expression of opinion by every man and woman in this country. It does so imperfectly: periodic general elections are not a sufficient means of divining the policy wishes of the majority of people in a complex modern society. So it would be ridiculous to suggest that it is undermining Parliament for opinion to be mobilized and brought to bear upon government from outside Parliament.

But the purpose of seeking structured forms for government by consent is to provide not only order but a protection for the weak. The alternative is government by force in which all advantage goes to the strong. Parliamentary democracy is undermined by all those activities which tend towards government by force. To bring the pressure of opinion to bear upon government is consistent with parliamentary democracy: to bring the pressure of force upon government is not.

Political strikes are not consistent with parliamentary democracy because they are the exercise of power in defiance of those who are elected to represent the majority. Mr Tatchell's article in *London Labour Briefing*, which first provoked Mr Foot's wrath, failed the test because he spoke of confronting and defying the government. The letter to Militant in the current edition of *Socialist Organiser* is even more flagrantly incompatible with parliamentary democracy because it specifically proposes replacing parliamentary democracy with "a higher form of democracy". This is to be "the democracy of workers' councils, uniting legislative and executive powers".

The statement from the 29 candidates is more difficult to categorize because it is the expression of views which are in themselves unexceptionable from a group some of whose members have on other occasions spoken in more questionable vein. It is certainly true that "support for extra-parliamentary activity does not contradict our individual and collective support for parliamentary democracy". The question is how far their support for parliamentary democracy can be trusted. The tragedy for the Labour Party at the moment is that it includes a disturbing number of people whose attachment to parliamentary democracy can certainly not be trusted.

That applies to the Militant Tendency, but not only to the Militant Tendency. It is now under investigation by Labour's NEC. If action is taken on the basis of that inquiry it will be an encouraging sign. But the party will need to go further if it is to command confidence as a body that is not itself being undermined by those of undemocratic inclinations. The test that needs to by applied is not whether a person or a group favours extra-parliamentary activity, but whether their words and actions are consistent with the supremacy of Parliament.

EUROPE'S CURRENCY CANDLE

This weekend's meeting of the Finance Ministers of the European Community was a painful but necessary occasion. Painful because the Belgian government, which called it, was forced to accept a smaller devaluation of the Belgian franc than it wanted. Necessary because it produced a decision which is likely to provide a new period of stability rather than another round of competitive devaluations.

The European Monetary System is a good deed of currency stability in a wicked world. But no one should expect it to provide insulation against the laws of economics. So far it has been less successful than its founders hoped at producing convergence in underlying economic performance but a great deal better than its critics expected at coping with the problems of speculation. That is not a bad record to have.

One of the fears about membership of the European Monetary System was that it would simply become a licence to lose money as governments defended the indefensible in the foreign exchange markets. That has not been the experience. All of the speculative challenges to existing parities of currencies in the EMS have been beaten off. The newly-elected Socialist government in France was able to resist pressure for a panic devaluation. The Belgians, who for internal reasons were not ready, confounded the markets last autumn by not devaluing. The record suggests that the governments, not the market speculators, win in a tussle. The vagaries of world currency markets are so great at the moment that that is justification enough for the existence of the EMS. It has given at least limited stability to governments and businesses alike.

What the EMS has not done is to relieve member countries of the consequences of their actions. Those nations which have, in one way or the other, been pursuing policies which put jobs, sometimes in the short term, above competitiveness have in the end been forced to devalue. The Belgian experience this weekend shows that membership of the European Monetary System does not protect a country from the need to stay competitive. The Danes have found the same thing.

But there is all the difference in the world between changes in the value of a currency being the result of deliberate decisions and currency markets imposing quite random adjustments. Britain, which has not been part of the EMS, has seen the pound rise far too high and then fall. Neither half of that change is good for those trying to run a business.

The wrangling over the weekend will be used by opponents of the EMS to argue two things. One is that it does not prevent parity changes. No one claimed that it does. What it does do is make those changes more predictable, more a response to underlying economic factors and less a response to the whims of the market.

The second argument is the opposite of that, which does not stop the same people using them both at the same time. It is that because Belgium only devalued by 8½ per cent rather than 12 per cent, this proves that membership of the EMS deprives a country of its ability to control its currency. It does nothing of the sort. What membership of the EMS ensured was that Belgium devalued by 8½ per cent to create a new, potentially stable set of parities instead of sparking a round of competitive devaluations by trying to gain an advantage.

This is a strength for the Europeans. It means they will be able to have more control than they would otherwise have done over their inflations, their interest rates and their flickering plans for recovery. Britain, aloof from the snake, has yet to learn this lesson. But it is not enough to struggle for small progress in Europe. The imperative is to relate European currencies to the dollar and the yen in new arrangements for currency stability. Only in this way can the world escape the impoverishments of economic nationalism, and the political conflict it guarantees. The increasingly sterile bickering over American interest rates is a pathetic commentary on Western leadership.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hard lessons from the rail strike

From Mr Christopher Bland

Sir, Surely the first lesson to be learnt from the recent dispute between British Rail and Aslef is that the railway industry's negotiating machinery is as old-fashioned, cumbersome and expensive as the working practices which Aslef is so tenaciously attempting to retain. Lord McCarthy has now twice failed to take into account British Rail's inability to pay the wage increases he has suggested; a substantial part of the blame for this absurdity must rest with a board that allows responsibility for determining the major element of its costs to be taken, wholly or partially, out of its hands.

The second lesson is that the unpalatable link between unearned wage increases and an unacceptable level of inflation is still not recognised by several union leaders, particularly in the public sector. The Government itself took time to understand the implications — as demonstrated by its belated abolition of the Clegg committee and equally belated assumption of full responsibility for negotiating the wages of its own employees. And it has taken three million unemployed to ram the painful truth home to both management and unions in the private sector.

Where have Lord McCarthy and Mr Buckton been during the last three years? Mr Buckton in particular is behaving like Lamb's Chinaman, who took time to realise that it wasn't necessary to burn down his house to get roast pork. How much longer, and how many more unemployed, does he need?

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER BLAND,
Chairman,
Sir Joseph Causton & Sons Ltd,
Causton House,
Hopton Street, SE1.

Law on contempt

From Mr T. M. McGoldrick

Sir, Your correspondent of February 18, Mr R. C. McDonald, is no doubt a learned member of my profession. However, I feel obliged to state through your good offices my disapproval of his attempt to act as a spokesman for solicitors generally.

Mr McDonald says that Miss Harman will receive no sympathy from any practising member of her own profession for her action. This simple assertion is wholly incorrect. I certainly feel sympathy for her and I also know of several colleagues in my profession who feel similarly. Perhaps Mr McDonald is not aware that an appeal was launched by The National Council for Civil Liberties for funds to assist that organization to proceed with an appeal. That fund was contributed to by a very large number of solicitors. Presumably, we can all safely assume that those solicitors who contributed to that fund felt sympathy for Miss Harman.

Yours faithfully,
T. M. McGOLDRICK,
McGoldrick & Company,
124 Deptford High Street, SE8.

Elegiac phrase

From Dr L. A. Moritz

Sir, Professor David Lowenthal does well to remind us in his instructive pastoral letter (February 9) how a misinterpretation of a phrase can acquire a life and an influence of its own. In the course of it, unfortunately, he too mistranslates the Latin.

Et in Arcadia ego cannot mean "Even I, death, am in Arcadia" any more than "I too was in Arcadia": it must mean "I, death, am even in Arcadia" — as well as everywhere else.

Yours not, I hope, too pedantically,
L. A. MORITZ,
University College, Cardiff.

Deposits and interest

From Professor Lord Kaldor, FBA

Sir, In an article in today's issue (February 15) Mr Gordon Pepper cites the behaviour of M1 (which is currently rising at the rate of one per cent per annum) as evidence that "monetary policy is currently not too loose but is, if anything, in danger of becoming too tight".

He forgets that the behaviour of M1 is entirely a matter of the public's choice between non-interest bearing and interest-bearing forms of liquidity and has nothing to do with "monetary policy" in his sense. When interest rates paid on deposits are high, it is natural to economize on idle cash, especially when the rapid spread in the use of credit cards provides an effective substitute for cash payments.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS KALDOR,
King's College,
Cambridge.
February 15.

Mistaken identity

From Mr Michael Croft

Sir, In my account (article, February 17) of the Arts Council's handling of the media after the 1980 cuts, I stated that Sir Roy Shaw's deputy, Mr Richard Pulford, had turned "very shirty" in response to persistent questioning by provincial journalists at an Arts Council press conference. I owe Mr Pulford an apology for I now learn that he was not present at that meeting: it was Mr Richard Hoggart who acted in Sir Roy Shaw's absence.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL CROFT, Director,
National Youth Theatre of Great Britain,
Shaw Theatre,
100 Euston Road, NW1.
February 19.

Cheaper motoring on lead-free petrol

From Professor D. Bryce-Smith

Sir, It is good to see that the hazards to children's brains from the adulteration of petrol by lead are now being seriously debated in your columns and in Parliament. I hope I may be permitted to correct a serious technical misconception apparently shared by almost all concerned, from the Prime Minister downwards; namely that existing cars on the road could not run on lead-free petrol without expensive modifications, or without suffering serious engine damage. This is not true. Indeed, most cars can be expected to run better and more economically on properly formulated lead-free petrol.

Four technical aspects must be considered: (a) the need to provide fuels of appropriate anti-knock character, as measured by the octane number; (b) provision of a fuel having good anti-wear and anti-corrosion properties; (c) the need to minimise emissions of toxic combustion products; and (d) the need to minimise the energy required to propel a given car a given distance at a given speed.

Addition of lead merely provides one way among many of attempting to achieve these objectives. From the motorist's viewpoint it is one of the most disadvantageous, but the industry has a commitment to the status quo which is partly financial, partly traditional, and partly a matter of saving face, and has, in solidarity with the lead and motor industries, used its monopoly position and political influence to ensure that all United Kingdom petrol is leaded, and will stay that way, albeit at somewhat lower levels. In this way, many non-technical people have come to believe that some lead must be necessary in the petrol for modern cars.

The truth is that in comparison with more modern methods, the traditional approach using lead satisfactorily achieves objective (a), fails badly on objectives (b) and (c), and is just about neutral, perhaps slightly negative, on objective (d) — not a very good score.

Alternative approaches to (a) exist, eg, additional catalytic reforming at the refinery to a higher octane number than at present; removal of low octane components by "molecular sieves" blending with high octane liquid fuels produced from refinery gases by alkylation; and the use of relatively non-toxic "octane improvers" such as t-butanol and methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE). Lead-free petrol need not mean low-octane petrol, contrary to popular impression.

The more modern alternatives, apart from providing an alternative to lead for objective (a), are far superior to lead for objectives (b) and (c), and are also probably a little better for (d). The wear and corrosion-promoting properties of the present leaded petrol result from the need to incorporate hydrochloric acid-generating "lead scavengers" and are so great that the Civil Aviation Authority has issued Airworthiness Notice No 70 warning against the use of automobile fuel in piston-engined aircraft. This acid is a major cause of silencer corrosion and engine wear and is the main reason why lubricating oil must be changed after about 5,000 miles. With lead-free petrol, 10,000 to 15,000 miles between oil changes should be possible for all cars — a great saving to the motorist, but bad for sales of lubricating oil.

The only positive technical benefit from lead to set against these major demerits (and a marginal one at that) is a reduced rate of wear on exhaust valves. This only applies to cars having unhardened valves (the cost of hardening during manufacture is about 50p per car), and is only serious for such cars driven for prolonged periods under high-speed, high-load conditions. Valve wear is not serious under more normal driving conditions, and can be virtually eliminated, even for hard-driving, by addition of a trace of tricresyl phosphate to the petrol. This additive is much less toxic than lead, and none is emitted in the exhaust: it has already been widely added to petrol in the UK and USA.

This disposes of the last technical argument for retaining lead, even for existing cars. A major US oil company states that it has not had a single report of valve failure during over 50 years of selling lead-free petrol in the United States: most of the cars using this would presumably have had unhardened valves.

In fact, BP, Shell, Burmah, and Amoco were ready to supply lead-free petrol for the UK market some 10 years ago. Why then are so many years of preparation now supposed to be needed? And will it really take UK motor manufacturers some five years to work out how to harden valve seats when they already do this for many cars intended for export?

Mainly for our children's sake, but with cheaper motoring as a bonus, lead-free petrol should be the fuel of the immediate future. But Government has evidently been fed very bad technical information on this issue.

Yours truly,
D. BRYCE-SMITH,
Department of Chemistry,
University of Reading,
Whiteknights,
Reading,
Berkshire.
February 16.

Women's equality

From Miss Jill Tweedie

Sir, In no other area of debate as interesting and far-reaching as the ideas of the women's movement could a columnist (Ronald Butt, February 18), even of your redundant organ, display such embarrassing ignorance and silliness without some professional misgivings. These ideas are being discussed and implemented by thoughtful people of all political persuasions throughout the world and the fact that Mr Butt is still not able to understand them is a grave disservice to your readers.

Mr Butt believes that women journalists concerned with women's equality "waste their time with feminism" and ought, instead, to be occupying themselves with local government. Would he, on the same premise, have advised Martin Luther King that he ought to give up fighting for black people and take to, say, nature notes instead? I suppose so.

Polly Toynbee, in extending her own fight for women's equality from *The Guardian* Women's Page to the SDP, has in my opinion taken on people as ignorant of such topics and their implications as Mr Butt's but that is her choice and any aware person must wish her luck with them. She is, I fear, more than most of them deserve.

Yours sincerely
JILL TWEEDIE,
14 Falkland Road, NW5.
February 19.

From Miss Dora Nash

Sir, Permit me to agree wholeheartedly with the intelligent article on feminism and the SDP by Ronald Butt. He does well to draw attention to the "inverted sexism" of the extreme feminist stance: all these self-appointed promoters of "women's rights" who are household names in their own tiny little world of feminist journalism and politics should prove themselves equal to men in real spheres of action. They frankly only give the impression that successful career women are all paranoid harpies.

And how ironic, I have always thought, that *The Guardian* should have a special women's page at all. Are women incapable of understanding important world and domestic issues? Why isn't there a men's page? All of this is of course another good reason for sticking to *The Times.*

Yours faithfully,
DORA NASH,
43 Church Street,
St Albans,
Hertfordshire.
February 18.

Riots and the media

From Dr Michael Tracey

Sir, Mary Whitehouse's letter to you (February 16) needs to be answered. She refers to Scarman's conclusion that the media had "played a significant role" in the spread of last year's riots. Scarman produces not one jot of evidence to support this conclusion.

Mary Whitehouse refers to the "sponsored" research. I am not quite sure what she means by this. Let me state categorically that the research, funded jointly by the BBC and the IBA, was independent. Howard Tumbler reported to me and to no one else.

The findings of the report are in keeping with almost every other piece of similar research. Mrs Whitehouse has always wanted easy solutions to complex problems and seems totally unable to see that life on both sides of the barricade, is a sight more complex than she would wish it to be. She should also understand that the most revealing conclusion in the report is that no one — broadcaster, police, rioters — sees the role of television as she does.

That role, however, has undergone an interesting development in her letter to you. Her original view was that there was a "copycat" effect: young people saw scenes of rioting and themselves immediately went out to join the fracas. That is, frankly, nonsense. However, in her letter of February 16, she speaks not of "copycat" but of a "link between televised and social violence".

She takes to task Richard Francis, of the BBC, for saying (February 12) that the corporation's "prime responsibility" is to present an honest picture. She would prefer that television played a role in "cooling things". I am not quite sure what she means by that, though I would have thought that by drawing attention to such events as riots television opened up the *possibility* of cooling. Michael Heseltine did after all go to Toxteth *after* the riots. That aside, Richard Francis is correct: the only responsibility of the BBC is to educate, inform and entertain, and not to engage in social engineering.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL TRACEY, Head,
Broadcasting Research Unit,
British Film Institute,
127 Charing Cross Road, WC2.
February 17.

On the wrong track

From Mrs Shirley Williams, MP for Warrington (SDP)

Sir, Before a new distortion enters the record as well as *The Times* Diary (February 17), may I point out that I haven't missed a train for as far back as I can remember?

The whole story began with a statement by Roy Jenkins at a press conference, based on a muddled message he received, and for which he apologized to me subsequently.

It must bore your readers as much as it bores me. May I suggest you now drop it?

Yours sincerely,
SHIRLEY WILLIAMS,
House of Commons, SW1.
February 17.

'Sale' of places for undergraduates

From Professor A. R. Fersht

Sir, Wadham College in selling two undergraduate places for £500,000 (report, February 19) is only doing on a small scale for a large return what the Government is forcing universities elsewhere to do on a large scale for a small return. By manipulating student fees, the Government has made it necessary for certain fine institutions to tout abroad for students and to maintain a high intake of foreign students.

Whereas the action by Wadham College will not deprive any home students of places at Oxford, the actions of the present Government have resulted in home students being prevented from studying high-level science and technology.

Yours faithfully,
A. R. FERSHT,
Imperial College of Science and Technology,
Department of Chemistry,
South Kensington SW7.
February 20.

From Professor Patrick McGrath

Sir, If Wadham College is prepared to "sell" places, and if, as is suggested, this practice is likely to become increasingly common, then the institutions concerned ought in fairness to everyone to draw up a price list (with special offers) so that consumers may know what is available. They might even consider holding a university auction.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK McGRATH,
University of Bristol,
Department of History,
Wills Memorial Building,
Queens Road,
Bristol.
February 20.

A television archive

From the Director of the British Universities Film Council

Sir, A video equivalent of the newspaper library at Colindale is a bold proposal and deserves serious attention. Nicholas Pronay and David Clark (February 12) have highlighted the fact that a selective approach to the preservation of television militates against the understanding of its cumulative effect.

Their scheme is complementary to the existing work of preservation undertaken by the television companies for their own purposes and by the National Film Archives in the public interest. It would provide an invaluable record for future generations. The urgent task now is to examine closely the financial and copyright implications of making a complete record of television output. The sum suggested is modest in relation to the combined broadcasting budget; perhaps a levy on the broadcasters or generosity from a sponsor could raise the sum required to get the scheme underway.

Historians in the future will certainly find it hard to understand why a medium so influential and all-pervasive was allowed to disappear into the ether leaving only a patchy and unrepresentative record behind.

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH OLIVER,
British Universities
Film Council Ltd,
81 Dean Street, W1.
February 15.

Self-employed benefit

From Mr Robin A. Howard

Sir, Mr H. T. H. Goodwin (February 13) is over a quarter of a century behind the times. Since 1956 it has not been true that "the only way for a self-employed person to enjoy a pension on retirement is to save money . . . to provide capital . . . in order to produce income". A much better way, and one which most self-employed persons now adopt, is to fund a pension by annual premiums paid out of earned income on which tax relief is obtained. Such pensions are treated as earned income and are not subject to the investment income surcharge.

The retired self-employed people who do suffer most grievously from the system are those most of whose working lives were spent before 1956. Successive governments have shown a callous indifference to their plight, and if the present Government wishes to help both the elderly and the self-employed at a stroke at minimal cost to the community let it enact a reform along the lines suggested by Mr Goodwin for all such persons born before, say, 1907.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN A. HOWARD,
51 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2.

Legal precedence

From Sir Robert Megarry

Sir, The Rev John Pollock (February 18) justly remarks upon Sir Frederick Pollock having continued on the Bench as Lord Chief Baron until in 1866 (not 1886) he retired at the age of 82 years and 9 months. Yet he cannot make good the claim to have been the oldest common law judge ever to have sat upon the Bench.

Indeed, when he retired he was some seven years younger than Sir Salathiel Lovell was when in 1708 he was *appointed* to the Bench as a Baron of the Exchequer; and a Baron he remained until his death some five years later. His unusual first name was biblical: see I Chron iii 17, Luke iii 27.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. MEGARRY,
5 Stone Buildings,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.
February 19.

*** The date 1886 was a misprint.

Youth training schemes

From Mr S. A. Gourlay

Sir, The Government White Paper, *A New Training Initiative — A Programme for Action*, is warmly to be welcomed as an attempt to resolve an intractable problem and for the flexibility of approach. But in agriculture we share the concern of many other industries that have severe limitations in trying to run the proposed scheme alongside conventional employment. The aim of bringing some 300,000 young people into the scheme in 1984 will still leave 200,000-plus to find jobs through normal recruitment.

The hope that this will be achieved whilst at the same time 300,000 "sponsors" are found for those on the scheme is unrealistic. The operation of the present Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP) is now widely acknowledged to have caused severe distortion of youth recruitment. In agriculture there are now 9,000 YOP youths against a background of an annual intake requirement of 10,000. The temptation for employers to take on young persons at no cost, albeit that they will have to be released for a proposed minimum 25 per cent training input, and replace them with another at the end of a year rather than face a bill of around £3,000 will prove irresistible in many many cases.

Would it not be better to spread the funds more widely, accept that not every 16-year-old will be removed from the unemployment register, and ensure greater continuity? Rather than "sponsorship", a contract of training employment between trainee and employer would promote greater commitment and a far better chance of continuity.

To achieve this a national training wage would be essential if Government financing and employer cost at an unacceptable level are to be avoided. However unpalatable to the unions the idea of a national training wage may be, it would actually put more money in the pockets of the youths in the scheme, give them a better chance of continuity of employment and spread more evenly the cost of improved youth training which was one of the main aims of the NTI.

With formal apprenticeship rapidly dwindling (less than 90,000 in 1981) it needs radical action and clear thinking now if we are to achieve the main objective of the NTI: no less than to ensure that we have a workforce soundly trained to meet the challenge from countries whose basic philosophy and commitment is so vastly superior to ours. This will not happen just by expensive tinkering with youth unemployment figures.

Yours sincerely,
SIMON GOURLAY,
Vice-President,
National Farmers' Union,
Agriculture House,
Knightsbridge, SW1.
February 16.

Badge of faith

From the Reverend David Stuart-Smith

Sir, I think it is very sad and ecumenically inappropriate if it is true that the theme for the Pope's visit is to be the seven sacraments (Canon Longman's letter February 18). Not only is this directly contrary to Article 25 of the 39 Articles which have recently been upheld in the preface to the Alternative Service Book (1980), but would also tend to alienate the Free Churches.

How much better to choose a theme like the Holy Trinity, the Holy Spirit or even Jesus is Lord for such an historic visit, one aim of which is said to be to promote unity in the church. I sincerely hope it is not too late to do something about this.

Yours faithfully,
D. STUART-SMITH,
2 Thornton Road, SW12.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
February 22: The Duke of Gloucester presented the Communicator of the Year Award, given by The British Association of Industrial Editors, to Mr Peter Prior at the Savoy Hotel, London today.

Lt. Col. Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester was present this evening at The Ambassadorial Ball Soiree Française in aid of the UNA/UNICEF at Grosvenor House, London.

Mrs. Michael Wigley was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales will receive the presidents of the Western European Assemblies at Buckingham Palace on June 4.

The Duke of Gloucester will visit Zimbabwe between March 25 and 29 and Zambia between March 29 and April 1.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester will attend a court luncheon of the Vintners' Company at Vintners' Hall, London, on March 10.

A soirèe will be held at 54 Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, in aid of Action Research for the Crippled Child on Wednesday.

A memorial service for Lady Hartwell will be held at St Margaret's, Westminster, today at noon.

A memorial service for Colonel Sir Douglas Glover will be held at St Margaret's, Westminster, on Friday, February 26, at noon.

A memorial service for Sir Olaf Caroe will be held at St James's, Piccadilly, on Tuesday, March 16, at 11.30

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon N. D. Hely Hutchinson and Miss F. M. MacL Watson

The engagement is announced between Nicholas David, third son of The Earl and Countess of Donoughmore, of Paris, France, and Fiona Margeret MacIntyre, younger daughter of the late Major W. R. Watson, and of Mrs Anne Watson, of Wokingham, Berkshire.

Mr W. W. Bartholomew and Miss C. J. W. Pride

The engagement is announced between William, younger son of Major and the Hon Mrs John Bartholomew, of Poulshot Court, Devizes, Wiltshire, and Carolyn, elder daughter of Mr Barry Pride, of Knock House, Stone-in-Oxley, Kent, and of Mrs Sally Pride, of Bucklebury Place, Woolhampton; Berkshire.

Mr N. G. Blackwood and Miss A. J. Hinckling

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, elder son of Mr and Mrs Arthur Blackwood, of Charlton, Sussex, and Angela, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Ronald Hickling, of Oxted, Surrey.

Mr C. S. Clarke and Miss A. Newman

The engagement is announced between Christopher Stephenson, elder son of Mr and Mrs Simon S. Clarke, of Cridmore Farm, Chillerton, Isle of Wight, and Allison, yoyngest daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Newman, of Princelett Cottage, Apse Heath, Isle of Wight.

Mr R. E. Dear and Miss C. M. Reuss

The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Mr and Mrs D. M. J. Dear, of Phillimore Gardens, London, W8, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. A. K. Reuss, of Drayton Gardens, London, SW10.

Mr N. K. Gowing and Miss J. W. Venables

The engagement is announced between Nik, elder son of the late Mr Donald Gowing and Professor Margaret Gowing, of Oxford, and Judy, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs Peter Venables, of Andover.

Mr P. H. Gregory and Miss L. K. Mayo

The engagement is announced between Philipp, younger son of the late Mr W. H. Gregory and of Mrs E. M. Harcourt-Roberts, of Little Milford, Pembrokeshire, and Lesley, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs H. S. Mayo, of Brockenhurst, Hampshire, formerly of Bramhall, Cheshire.

Mr S. Ilett and Miss N. Jones

The engagement is announced between Stephen, youngest son of Mr and Mrs N. L. Ilett, of Meadowside, Diss, Norfolk, and Nicola, younger daughter of Mrs J. D. Nathan, of 17 Park Walk, Chelsea SW10, and of the late Mr R. H. Jones.

Dr M. G. Hall and Miss M. Herapath

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mrs D. Hall, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, and Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs F. V. Herapath, of Chelmsford, Essex.

Mr S. H. Jones and Miss J. Ruddick

The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Mr and Mrs R. Jones, of Chepstow, Gwent, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. W. Ruddick, of Farnham, Surrey.

Mr R. L. Lister and Miss C. M. H. Stibe

The engagement is announced between Robin Lister, son of Commander and Mrs L. T. Hickson, of Horsington, Somerset, and Catharina Magdalene Helen, daughter of Dr and Mrs Stibe, of Cambridge.

Mr B. P. Luck and Miss K. R. Birch

The engagement is announced between Benjamin, third son of Mr and Mrs George Luck, of Golant, Fowey, Cornwall, and Katherine, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D. J. Birch, of Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands.

Mr G. D. Osborne and Miss N. M. Tyndall

The engagement is announced between Graham Daking, son of Mr and Mrs L. J. Osborne of 14, Clavering Avenue, Barnes, SW13 and Nicola Mary, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs P. J. Tyndall, of Basmead, Sidlesham, Chichester

Mr R. G. J. Ottaway and Miss N. E. Kisch

The engagement is announced between Richard, younger son of Mrs Grace Ottaway, of High Kingsdown, Bristol, and the late Professor C. W. Ottaway, and Nicola, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Kisch, of Hatchford, Surrey.

Mr W. R. Richardson and Miss C. J. Slack

The engagement is announced between Roderick, elder son of Mr and Mrs W. H. Richardson, of Atlanta, Georgia, United States, and Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs T. W. Slack, of Hamlet House, Hambledon, Hampshire.

Mr J. H. R., Schroder and Miss J. van Hall

The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of Mr and Mrs John Schroder, of Curry Rivel, Somerset, and Jessica, daughter of the late His Excellency E. F. M. van hall and Mrs G. E. van Hall, of Chateau d'Oex, Switzerland.

Captain E. G. Vincent and Mrs L. Warren

A marriage has been arranged between George Vincent, husband of the late Victoria Vincent, of The Old Rectory, Little Oakley, Essex, and Marie Warren, of Holly House, Castle Hedingham, Essex, wife of the late Laurance Warren.

University news

Oxford
Elections
LINCOLN COLLEGE: Hon fellowship, Dr N G Heatley, MA, (PhD Cam).
WORCESTER COLLEGE: Lectureship in philosophy, Sabina M Lovibond, MA (Oxon), PhD (London).
ST CATHERINE'S COLLEGE: Open Leathersellers scholarships: K A Hewlett, Sir Thomas Rich's School, Gloucester (geography), and G Reed, Whitgift School (Botany). Open Clothworkers Scholarships: Miss J E Harnett, Lancaster girls GS (human sciences), and M Baron, Bablake School, Coventry (biochemistry). Open Clothworkers Exhibition: N K H Kendall, Manchester GS (modern langs).

Edinburgh
Dr J. D. Latham has been appointed to the Iraq Chair of Arabic and Islamic studies.

Queen's, Belfast
The following honorary degrees are to be conferred in July:
LLD: Lord Blease, Tengku Tan Sri Datuk Razaleigh Hamzah.
DLit: Seamus Heaney.
DSc (Science): Dr J P Martin, Professor Gareth Owen, Professor M J Seaton.
DSc (Eng): Sir Kenneth Corfield.
MSc: A E P Collins.
MA: J G Devlin, Alan Warhurst.
MA (Ed): Sister Genevieve.



Carmen Callil: Branching out after a spectacular success with feminist publishing

Virago to join Chatto

By Bryan Appleyard

In the culmination of the most extraordinary literary success story of the past decade, Virago, Britain's first feminist publishing house, has been taken over by the Chatto, Bodley Head and Jonathan Cape group. The Virago name is to continue under its two managing directors and co-founders Ursula Owen and Harriet Spicer, while Carmen Callil, its other founder, is to join the board of Chatto & Windus as joint managing director and publishing director. She will become chairman of Virago and continue to edit its Modern Classics series.

The move has been signalled for some weeks within the publishing world by impending changes within Chatto and the knowledge that Virago's rapid expansion made larger distribution, marketing and administrative facilities essential. At Chatto Norah Smallwood, chairman and one of publishing's most respected figures is to retire on March 31, as is D. J. Enright, the poet, from the post of editorial director.

While Chatto was looking for their successors, preferably among those with experience of new fiction and younger writers, Virago was looking for a new home. The present deal is the result, and will lead to wider distribution of Virago nationally and worldwide.

Like the other three companies within the group Virago will retain complete editorial independence, but the takeover by CBC of functions like distribution will free its tiny staff for more editorial work.

"I have signed every cheque for this company in the past ten years; now that all goes to the holding company. It is such a big step I cannot even imagine how it will change us. But the principles of Virago will remain the same", Ms Callil said.

Callil, Owen and Spicer began work together in 1973 as a small editing outfit which found books, edited them and then passed them on to Quarter Books. It became a fully fledged publisher in 1976 and printed 14 titles in its first year. Turnover started at £55,000 and is now running at £600,000, with 46 titles this year.

"It was set up to publish books which express the ideas of the women's movement to the widest possible audience of men and women", Ms Callil said. Its seven full-time and one part-time staff will be enlarged.

Virago's hallmark has been a highly aggressive marketing policy combined with a wide-ranging list ranging from sociology like Joyce Nicholson's *What Society Does to Girls* to established literature like George Meredith's *Diana of the Crossways* and practical guides like *Handbook for Widows*.

It has brought to the public's attention women writers of the past like F. Tennyson Jesse, Antonia White and Dorothy Richardson. But perhaps its most spectacular coup was the publication of Vera Brittain's *Testament of Youth*, made into a five-part television series, and its successor *Testament of Experience*.

Mr Hugo Brunner, who is to succeed Mrs Smallwood as chairman of Chatto said the appointment of Ms Callil did not represent a change of direction but would bring the firm into contact with younger writers, specifically novelists. Also being brought on the Chatto' board to help this process is Mr Michael Petty from Picador, a division of Pan Books.

Birthdays today

Christopher Tugendhat, European Communities commissioner, who is 45.

Mr W. E. Allen, 71; Sir Derek Ezra, 63; Lord Forteviot, 76; Mr Leslie Halliwell, 53; Brigadier Kenneth Hargreaves, 79; Miss Kathleen Harrison, 84; Sir John MacLeod, 69; Sir William McMahon, CH, 74; Sir Philip Vickery, 92; Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Walker, 71; Dom Aelred Watkin, 64.

Chess defeat for English

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

The first round in the final qualifying group of the Western European zonal tournament was played at Marbella, Spain, on Sunday and proved a bad day for the English players. Grandmaster Nunn, who has seemed in poor form throughout play in the preliminary group, lost with the black pieces to Rivas, the Spanish master, as did Mark Hebden against Ligterink, the Dutch master.

The other two games, between Stean and Short and Mestel and Van der Wiel, were drawn. In such a short tournament, in which only seven rounds are to be played, an initial loss is a grave handicap and we can only hope the other English chess players will be able to gain the top three places and thereby qualify for the inter-zonal.

Order of the draw: 1. Stean; 2. Ligterink; 3. Mestel; 4. Rivas; 5. Nunn; 6. Van der Wiel; 7. Hebden; 8 Short. Second round pairings: Short. Nunn; Van der Wiel, Rivas; Hebden, Mestel; Stean, Ligterink.
Correction: Kladner's final score in preliminary group B yesterday should have read 2½.

Dr H. MacL. Havergal

The eightieth birthday of Dr Henry MacLeod Havergal, sometime Director of Music at Fettes College, Haileybury, Harrow School and Winchester College, and Principal of the Royal Scottish Academy of Music from 1953 to 1969, was celebrated by a concert on Sunday, February 21, conducted by Dr Havergal, at the Royal College of Music, by courtesy of Sir David Willcocks. A presentation was made by the Hon George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, a former pupil of Dr Havergal's at Winchester College.

Latest appointments



Superintendent Patricia Swallow, WRNS, who is to be promoted Commandant and to be Director, Women's Royal Naval Service, in succession to Commandant Elizabeth Craig-McFeely, on July 30.

Other appointments include:

Mr David Armand Hopkin to be Chief Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate from April 5, in succession to Sir Evelyn Russell.

Mr Keith Stuart, aged 41, to be chairman of the British Transport Docks Board in succession to Sir Humphrey Browne.

Luncheons

British Association of Industrial Editors
The Duke of Gloucester presented the Communicator of the Year Award to Mr Peter Prior at a luncheon given by the British Association of Industrial Editors yesterday at the Savoy Hotel. Sir Frank Price, president, presided and Mr Barrington Isted, chairman of senate, also spoke. Others present included Mr Peter Walker, MP, Sir Kenneth Corfield, Sir Peter Parker, Mr Terence Duffy and Mr Michael Montague.

Royal Over-Seas League
Sir David Scott, chairman, and members of the central council, Royal Over-Seas League, entertained Dame Eva Turner at luncheon at Over-Seas House yesterday.

Newspaper Press Fund
Sir Denis Hamilton, Vice-President of the Newspaper Press Fund, presided at the annual luncheon held yesterday at the Press Club. Mr A. Doon Campbell, chairman of council, and Mr Frank Rogers, appeal chairman, also spoke. The guests included:
Sir Tom McCaffrey, Mr Charles Wilson, Mr Bernard Ingham, Group Captain H S L Dundas, Mr A B Brooker, Mr G C Brunton, Mr R Harrison, Mr D Lang, Mr B R Matthews, Mr Tony Miles, Mr R P M Shields, Mr D R Stephens and Mr G P Taylor.

Royal College of Surgeons
Sir Alan Parks, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, yesterday entertained at luncheon at the college Mr H. G. Cressman, Mr A. R. L. Escombe, Mr K. B. Purnell and Professor A. J. Harding Rains.

Roedean School

The results of the 1982 Scholarship Examination held at the beginning of February are as follows: Academic Scholarships: Gay Darbyshire (The Hampshire School, London); Isobel Stoddart (Dulwich College Preparatory School, Cranbrook). Music Scholarship: Sarah Sheridan (St Wilfrid's C of E Primary School, Haywards Heath).

These scholarships are worth two-thirds of the fees each.

Latest wills

Sir Harold Graham Vincent of Tonbridge, Kent, private secretary to Prime Ministers between 1928 and 1936, left estate valued at £40,137 net.

Mr Guy Travers Aldous, QC, of Freston, Suffolk, a leader of the Chancery Bar, left estate valued at £375,367 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Elliott, Mr Herbert Edgar, of Alconbury, Cambridgeshire £270,547

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

Last week, to make A. A. Milne's centenary truly international, I mentioned a few of the foreign identities adopted by Winnie the Pooh, from Winnie Nalle Puh in Sweden to Micimacko in Hungary. I have been saddened to find that a certain section of the public, including hitherto close friends of mine, have refused to believe their authenticity.

The reason I find this scepticism so unnerving is that today I would like to remind readers that 1982 is also the 115th anniversary of the birth of Beatrix Potter, whose characters have undergone even more remarkable changes than Milne's. If you live in Wales, for instance, you will know *The Tale of Benjamin Bunny* better as *Hannes Benda Byni* and Jemima Puddleduck even better as Pili Minllyn, though perhaps it is only older readers who are familiar with the wayward adventures of Pili Minllyn, as the Welsh edition of her story has been unaccountably withdrawn by the publishers.

Benjamin Bunny himself is known to readers of Afrikaans — rather familiarly, I fancy — as Kosie Konija and somewhat more formally to the Swedes as Benjamin Kanin. The most formal reincarnation occurs in Italy, where he becomes the rather grand Constantino Coniglietta, a fitting companion to Ludovico Coniglio, who is better known to us as Peter Rabbit and to the South Africans as Frederik Haas.

(I was horrified, by the way, to find that the picture of the black pig and white pig which adorns the cover of the Dutch version of Pigling Bland had been replaced in the South African version by a white pig alone. Was this a hitherto unknown form of apartheid? No, as it turned out, because the English version has the same cover, and the South Africans have faithfully depicted black pigs and white pigs inside, on what seem to be equal terms. Whatever else may be said about this troubled country, let no one say they were afraid to show different coloured pigs together).

The French, as you might expect, make a proud attempt to echo Beatrix Potter's jokiness by turning Jemima Puddleduck into Sophie Canétang; why Sophie, I am not sure, but Canétang is a pleasant mixture of "caneton" (little duck) and "étang" (pond). There is something nice, too, about their *La Famille Flopsaut*, as indeed there is about the Afrikaans version of Mrs Tiggy Winkle, Ta Pinkie-Winkie. (Hard to believe that Afrikaans is a near relation of Dutch, as in Holland Mrs Tiggy Winkle is Vrouwtje Plooi. In Wales she is Meistress Tigi-Dwt, or, rather, was, as I am afraid this too is out of print. Do Lake District stories not go down well in the Welsh hills?)

The Swedes tend to have sagas rather than tales, so *The Tale of the Two Bad Mice* becomes the *Sagan om Tva Busiga Möss*, a somewhat opaque title compared with the Dutch equivalent which is The Tale of Twee Stoute Muizen. The tale of twee, stout mice, indeed. But my personal prize for aptness goes to the Norwegians, who have already received one prize in the Winnie the Pooh category for calling him Ole Brumm. Tom Kitten is pleasant enough in Swedish as Tom Titten, even better in Dutch as Poekie Poes, but best of all to my mind in Norwegian as Tom Kattepus.

For those of you, finally, who like to work things out for themselves, see if you can deduce which Potter tale is known in Sweden as *Sagan om Linus Lantmus och Stefan Stadmus*. And if that isn't hard enough, which female character is known in Holland as Josefien Kwebbeleend but in South Africa as Meraai Plassie-Eend?

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR GEOFFREY BULLOUGH

Author of definitive work on Shakespeare's sources

Professor William A. Armstrong writes:

Professor Geoffrey Bullough died suddenly at his home in Edinburgh on February 12. He was a man of extraordinary energy and breadth of interests which were directed and unified by a mastering ideal which could be fittingly described in Matthew Arnold's words as "the disinterested endeavour to learn and propagate the best that has been thought and said in the world". His was a double achievement: to have embodied this ideal and to have communicated it, unforgettably, to four generations of university students, and to many others.

He was born in Prestwich on January 27, 1901. After attending the Stand Grammar School, Whitefield, he studied English Language and Literature at Manchester University, proceeding to his BA (First Class Honours 1922), MA (1923), and Teachers' Diploma (1923). During this period he was awarded the Gissing Prize, the Withers Prize in Education, and the John Bright Fellowship, which enabled him to study in Italy for a year.

After two years as a master at the Tamworth Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, he became an assistant lecturer at Manchester University (1926-29), then lecturer at the University of Edinburgh, a city in which he made many friends and to which he returned when he retired.

In 1933, at the early age of thirty-two, he was appointed Professor of English Language and Literature at the University of Sheffield. During the following 13 years he effectively reconstructed the Honours English course, revived the local branch of the English Association, and became vice-chairman of the Sheffield Repertory Theatre, which he helped to raise from a parlous to a flourishing condition. He regularly found time to take weekly classes for the Workers' Educational Association in the winter and spring.

From 1946 until he retired in 1968, Bullough was Head of the Department of English at King's College, University of London. He introduced a number of new courses, including the first BA course in American Literature in the University. He also innovated by holding fortnightly seminars of postgraduate students, who came to the Department in increasing numbers during his professorship. His interest in adult education continued; he served continuously on the principle committees of the University's Department of Extra-Mural Studies, and acted as director of its Summer School in 1948 and 1950. As a governor of the Chelsea College of Science and Technology from 1952 to 1968, he did much to further its interests during a difficult phase in its development.

Bullough's great enthusiasm for English studies and the spread of international goodwill led him to undertake many arduous lecture-tours for the British Council and the Foreign Office in France, Germany, Austria, Spain, the Middle East, India, and South America, where, at the age of sixty-six, he frequently lectured at one centre in the afternoon and at another in the evening. He was Visiting Professor at Cornell University in 1954 and at Johns Hopkins in 1966, and delivered the Alexander Lectures at the University of Toronto in 1959. He was an Honorary Litt.D of the universities of Manchester (1969), Glasgow (1970), Alfred (NY, 1974), and Ghent (1980).

Much of Bullough's research was in the field of Renaissance Literature and was distinguished by its desciplined scholarship and judicious critical assessments, which were never affected by current fads or idiosyncrasies.

His editions of *Philosophical Poems of Henry More* (1931), *The Oxford Book of Seventeenth Century Verse* (with Sir H. J. C. Grierson, 1934), *Poems and Dramas of Fulke Greville* (1939), and *Milton's Dramatic Poems* (with Mrs Margaret Bullough, 1958) are models of their kind.

His *magnum opus*, *Narrative and Dramatic Sources of Shakespeare* (8 vols, 1957-75) is a definitive work. Meticulously presented, it provides a comprehensive collection of the main sources of Shakespearean drama, together with essays on each play, demonstrating in detail how Shakespeare's imagination transformed and unified his source-materials.

Bullough was the antithesis of the narrow specialist. *The Trend of Modern Poetry* (1934: revised and extended in 1949) is a balanced study of a complex subject, and *Mirror of Minds* examines the influence of contemporary psychological theories on major novelists. His unpublished work includes extensive research into the life and writings of Sir Richard Fanshawe, the development of English satire, and the relationship between literature and music.

Students and scholars from every part of the world have happy memories of the generous hospitality that Mrs Bullough and he extended to them. He leaves her, a son, and a daughter. He was a man of quick sympathies, great benevolence, and penetrating sagacity. Underlying his smiling, quizzical vein of humour was a deeply serious view of life.

MR NORMAN TETLOW

Mr Norman Tetlow, who died on February 13 at the age of 83, was an outstanding engineer and a remarkable man. He remained professionally active virtually to the end of his life, making distinguished contributions to engineering over a span of more than half a century.

He graduated from the University of Manchester in 1923 having served in the Royal Flying Corps during the First World War. During the following 25 years he established himself as a leading authority on the design and performance of centrifugal pumps especially for new applications in the rapidly expanding oil industry. During the Second World War he played an important role in the development of an internal network of oil pipelines and was concerned with the PLUTO (Pipe Line Under The Ocean) project which formed a vital part of the support for the invasion of France.

For the past 30 years he had worked as an independent consultant and took a leading part in the development of the technological aspects of oil pumping and transportation, being involved in some of the largest installations in Iran.

The dedication that he displayed in the practice of engineering was matched by his devotion to the profession and the interests of its members. He was a Fellow of three major institutions — the Electrical Engineers and the Royal Aeronautical Society as well as of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers which primarily commanded his interest. He had been vice-chairman of the management committee of the Benevolent fund of the Institution and for 21 years he ministered to its members in the North Western Branch as a one-man benevolent fund committee. He was chairman of the branch and a Member of Council of the Institution in 1956.

Tetlow was gifted in many ways. His engineering expertise was complemented by an artistic streak that was expressed by his talent both in water colours and sketching. His notes of a technical meeting might be punctuated by caricatures — droopy, if the meeting was going badly; sprightly, if progress was being made.

But for those who knew him personally the abiding memories will be the warmth of his companionship, the swift insights of his conversation, the perpetual twinkle in his eye and the delight of his wit, which never deserted him.

Norman Tetlow had a marvellous capacity for friendship. It was prized by all who shared in it.

PROFESSOR GERSHOM SCHOLEM

Professor Gershom Scholem, who was Professor of Jewish Mysticism at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem from 1925 to 1965 died in Jerusalem on February 20. He was 84.

Scholem was known as the virtual founder of the serious study of Jewish mysticism and his studies advanced it from being a branch of religious experience widely regarded with scepticism by many major Jewish thinkers, to a position of honour and influence on modern Jewish thinking.

Gershom Scholem was born in Berlin on December 5, 1897 and initially studied mathematics at Berlin and Jena. He later attended the University of Berne and, though no official provision was then made for Jewish Studies in German universities, he subsequently graduated in Semitics at the University of Munich.

In 1923 he emigrated to Palestine and two years later he was appointed professor of Jewish Mysticism in Jerusalem. From that point he set out to elevate the study of Jewish mysticism to a position of central importance, and his books appeared in several languages. He was the author of the *Bibliographica Kabbalistica* (1927); *Major Trends in Jewish Mysticism* (1946); *The Beginnings of Kabbalism* (1949) and many other works on the Kabbala, as well as several books on Jewish Messianism.

On his retirement from the chair at Jerusalem he was made Professor Emeritus.

PROF WITOLD TRAMPCZYNSKI

Professor Witold Trampczynski, the Polish economist and politician, died on February 18 aged 72.

Trampczynski was Deputy Finance Minister from 1950 to 1956, Foreign Trade Minister in 1956-68, and later became head of the State Planning Commission. From 1971 to 1978 he was Polish Ambassador in Washington.

Born on October 22, 1909, he was educated at the University of Poznan and was Rockefeller Fellow at Vienna University in 1934-35. His later studies took him to Harvard, Chicago University, Berkeley University and the London School of Economics. In 1939 he returned to his old university as lecturer and assistant professor.

During the Second World War he taught at the underground University of Cracow and worked in the Issue Bank. After the war he was successively deputy general manager, general manager and finally president of the National Bank of Poland.

He was married and had a son and a daughter.

Lady Rayleigh, wife of Lord Rayleigh, 5th Baron, died on February 7 at the age of 70. She was Ursula Mary, only daughter of Lieutenant Colonel R. H. R. Brocklebank and granddaughter of General Sir Bindon Blood, GCB, GCVO, a notably successful North-West Frontier commander. She was thus a descendant of Colonel Thomas Blood who made the notorious attempt to carry off the Crown Jewels from the Tower of London in 1671.

Mr Peter Hope Johnston, CMG, who died on February 17 at the age of 66, joined the Tanganyika Government Service in 1938. He was a Provincial Commissioner from 1958 to 1962 and Courts Integration Adviser at the High Court from 1962 to 1965. After his retirement he was a principal at the Ministry of Overseas Development from 1965 to 1976 and subsequently held an administrative post with the Development Planning Unit of University College, London.

MISCHEL CHERNIAVSKY

Mischel Cherniavsky, the cellist, died at his home near Dieppe on February 21. He was the youngest member of a family trio, founded with his brothers Leo (violin) and Jan (piano), which won international acclaim in the first two decades of this century, most notably in South Africa and Australia.

Born near Kiev in 1893, Cherniavsky was first taught, as were his brothers, by their father, Abraham, the director of a local orchestra which counted the young Serge Koussevitsky, among its members. When only seven years old he performed with his brothers before Tsar Nicholas II.

The brothers left Russia in 1904, first going to Vienna, where Mischel studied under David Popper, and later settling in London, where he was a pupil of Herbert Walenn, In 1908 they embarked on a series of international tours, with visits to South Africa that year and to India in 1910. Over the next decade the trio enjoyed widespread, sometimes sensational popularity, and appeared with such artists as Clara Butt, John McCormack, Galli Curic and the dancer, Maud Allan.

After the mid 1920s, when the trio ceased to play regularly together, Mischel pursued his own international career as a soloist, performing under the batons of several famous conductors. During the Second World War he played to the Forces and for Mrs Churchill's Aid to Russia Fund.

Cherniavsky's last public performance was at the Festival Hall in 1958, when he played the cello concerto by Saint Saens — a work which he had performed before the composer himself in 1906 — with Sir Thomas Beecham conducting.

Like those of many "child prodigies" of his generation, Cherniavsky's talents were essentially intuitive, embodying the Russian Jewish style of string playing. His particular contribution to the trio's success lay in his innate musicianship, spontaneity and stage presence. His vibrant and warm personality, undimmed to the end of his life, commanded universal attention and attracted friends of all ages. His anecdotes of the world of music before 1914 were legendary.

Mischel Cherniavsky married Mary Angus Rogers, of Vancouver, in 1919. They had met earlier in Fiji, one of the many remote spots which the family trio covered in their world tours. His wife died in 1980, shortly after celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding. Four sons survive them, as well as the painist of the trio, Jan, who lives in Vancouver.

TAKASHI SHIMURA

Takashi Shimura the Japanese actor has died in a Tokyo hospital at the age of 76.

He entered films in 1941 and he enjoyed close professional links with the director Akira Kurosawa, whose prize-winning film *Kagemusha* marked the actor's last screen appearance.

He appeared in 1950 in *Rashomon* a film that gained international recognition for the Japanese cinema; *Iriru* in 1952 and *The Seven Samurai* in 1954.

Television

Breaking cover

Police (BBC1) last night triumphantly abandoned gritty realism and took off for the realms of fantasy with *The Duchess and the Detectives*. Leaving the horrors of rape victim interviews behind, it entered the world of the country house mystery. The cast included the housholder, the Duchess of Marlborough, and her two guests, the historian Sir Arthur Bryant and Adrian Daintree — "I'm a semi-well-known painter."

Acting, as they say, on a tip-off, the police filled the house with 18 bodies, hoping to catch the burglars after they had broken in. Inhibition and class consciousness divided the guards and the guarded. "We're only worried, Madame ... er ... Duchess," stammered one officer. The villains went untrapped and, in the euphoria that followed the release of the suppressed hysteria of the night, the police congratulated themselves on a smooth operation, a strangely abstract impulse.

In Monaco they do things differently. In **Hot Champagne and First-night Nerves** (BBC 2) David Pearson followed the Drama Group of Monaco, all expatriate English, through their production of *The Heiress*. This apparently frothy little idea resulted in fly-on-the-wall realism of the most painful variety. Sobbing policemen could not compare with the horrible verbal slaughter inflicted by John Bromley, the director, and Joan Hall, the group's founder, on members of the cast behind their backs.

Optimism dictated Alec Nisbett's choice of Sri Lanka for his **Horizon** programme about maleria, *The Million Murdering Death*. That country is acting more efficiently than most to eliminate the disease. Indeed in 1962 it succeeded but, in one of the elaborate retributions maleria constructs against those who would combat it, its efforts were undermined — by illegal gem miners who left stagnant pools in their deserted pits where the mosquitos multiplied. Nisbett set out to establish the human and technical complexity of the problem as well as its urgency. It was a solid documentary, speaking economically and movingly and without redundant rhetoric.

Bryan Appleyard

Galleries

Confrontation by a modern 'classic'

Rufino Tamayo: Recent Paintings

Marlborough Fine Art

Ger van Elk

Serpentine Gallery

Käthe Kollwitz: The Graphic Works

ICA

Though prophets are traditionally thought to be without honour in their own countries, precisely the opposite seems to be true of Latin American artists. Whether from cultural chauvinism or from extraordinary speed of sympathetic response, most of the successful ones find that in their own countries they can sell so much, at such amazingly high prices, that they do not really need even to look farther afield. Once this pattern is established they are unlikely to be able to break it, even if they want to, because in London, Paris and New York they will be, for all their fame at home, just so many more unknown painters competing in an already crowded market: their prices would naturally have to be much lower, and it could well be a problem to find a dealer who would be willing to take the gamble.

Something of this kind has happened to **Rufino Tamayo**, the leading Mexican painter of the generation just junior to that of the famous muralists Orozco, Rivera and Siqueiros. Even though he lived in New York and Paris for nearly 30 years, from 1936 to 1964, he has grown so convincingly into his present status as a national institution that nowadays he is likely to be little more than a name outside Mexico, and certainly outside the Americas. Apparently while he was living in Paris he did have a single one-man show in London, though it seems not to have been important enough to impinge on the records; for most British art-lovers the show at Marlborough Fine Art three years ago was very likely the first opportunity they had had to see a body of his work in anything but reproduction.

It is not easy to approach the work of a modern classic, or a painter who is widely so regarded, when he is already 80 (Tamayo is now an incredibly youthful and active 83). Especially if much of what has been written about him is subtly misleading. Much play has been made, for instance, of his American Indian blood, and of his known interest in collecting Pre-Columbian artifacts. Since there is clearly some influence from primitive art in many of his earlier paintings, the equation has been too briskly made: the sources of the



Kollwitz's anguished protest in "The Volunteers", 1922-23

influence must be locally American. But, coolly observed, his work does not look like that at all: the tribal masks which have helped form a lot of his faces are surely African or, even more evidently, Oceanic, and their effect must be filtered through Picasso, a friend and admitted idol of Tamayo.

Tamayo is, and always has been, a fine and subtle colourist, with a unique feeling for the way texture and tone interact. In the recent pictures on show at Marlborough Fine Art until Saturday (the latest hardly dry in time to be hung) the surface is cloudy and chalky-looking, suggestive of an ancient mural, so that one gets the impression of colour being revealed through colour. The subjects are all human, though generalized often with "Martian" faces which suggest at once Tamayo's beloved masks and, as a witty friend observed, the sort of small oil derrick which scatters the Southern California and North Mexican landscape.

Ger van Elk has absolutely nothing in common with Tamayo except that he is not so well known in this country. It is almost automatic to add the corollary "... as he should be", but in this case I am none too sure. What the show at the Serpentine of recent painting and sculpture with some earlier work, covering in all some ten years, seems to demonstrate is that van Elk is deliberately a purveyor of psychologically if not physically self-destructing work, its obsolescence built in as surely and deliberately as a tube of toothpaste is thrown away after use. He is Dutch, born in 1941, and studied in Los Angeles for two years (rather improbably at Immaculate Heart College) before settling down in Amsterdam to a respected role of teacher and licensed jester.

At least, unlike so many conceptual artists, performance artists and other recent unclassifiables, he has a sense of humour. Some of his paintings-over-photographs might be read as menacing, as his nondescript men are gobbled up by the environment (in the shape of piles and walls of amorphous paint), but on the whole they come over as rather jolly. He also evidently enjoys playing games with illusionistic space: several of his mixed media works, like *The Adieu* (1974), assume curious shapes to suggest that they are leaning away from the wall or juggling with intricate reflections. His less fiddled-with photographs, such as the *Missing Persons* series, unfortunately tend to suggest stills from a bad movie — though, again, that is all perhaps part of the intention.

It is surprising that an artist as well-known by name as Käthe Kollwitz should apparently have had only one important showing in Britain before the ICA's comprehensive collection of *The Graphic Works*, on show until March 14. The dangers, given the present climate of opinion, are that she will be reduced to protest art or woman's art and left at that. Fortunately the impact is too powerful for such simplistic responses to seem sufficient.

In fact, Kollwitz herself would have rejected them. She did not really fit in with any school or movement, largely because of her refusal to be pigeonholed. She was obviously, in her art and her life, on the side of the hungry, the suffering, the oppressed, but she could not align herself with any one political party, reasonably feeling that none had an all-purpose solution. She was the most famous woman artist in Germany, at least from 1900, but she rejected the role of spokesman for women's art, believing that quality was more important than gender. She was disregarded by the Left because her tone was generally so gloomy and obsessed with death (not the correct, positive, constructive approach at all), while denounced by the Nazis as "degenerate".

Now, as then, she stands or falls alone. Though it is possible to find her work a little monotonous in its constant gloom and despondency and its small range of subject-matter, it is immediately apparent that her powers as a draughtsman were extraordinary, and there have been few artists, in this century or any other, who had such complete control over the tricky medium of the woodcut. The drawings show that when she wished she could depict with the most exquisite precision details of plant life or of human appearance. But her heart lay in the great cries of anguished protest represented by the major graphic series such as the *Weavers' Uprising* lithographs of 1897, the *War* woodcuts of 1922-23 and, her latest major work, the *Death* lithographs she did in the early days of Hitler's rule. Many of these are closer to the private agony of Munch than the melodramatics of Orozco; they have lost none of their ability to evoke pity and terror.

John Russell Taylor

Opera

Delius unplaced

Margot la Rouge

Radio 3

I cannot think of any composer around the turn of the century less fitted than Delius to make something viable out of a verismo package of sex, low life and *crime passionelle*. Yet this is what he attempted in *Margot la Rouge*, which on Sunday afternoon, after 80 years, received its world première in a BBC production.

The opera is, it must be said, as weak as it is unlikely, but probably we would have heard it before now if the full score had not been lost. Delius wrote it as part of a competition for one-act operas held by the publisher Sonzogno; a similar contest organized by the rival house of Ricordi a dozen years earlier had resulted in *Cavalleria rusticana*. But *Margot* was unplaced in its field, and although Delius privately published some copies of the vocal score, which Ravel had arranged for him, he was unable to stimulate interest in what was his fifth opera. He did not, however, forget it. Parts of the score, the best parts, it now emerges, were given words from Whitman and assembled to form his last work, *Idyll*, at the beginning of the 1930s.

Eric Fenby, who was of course working with Delius during those last years, orchestrated the Ravel piano score to provide the version used for Sunday's performance,and not surprisingly he provides a luxuriant tapestry that sounds perfectly authentic, recalling particularly the world of Delius's previous opera, *A Village Romeo and Juliet*. It is not a style, though, destined to bring life to the affairs of prostitutes and alcoholics in a Paris bar. The present and the actual were never very important to Delius, and *Margot* only begins to work when the title heroine and her sergeant, who arrives by chance to rescue her from her fate, dream of their happy past and their idyllic future away from the city, amid woodlands and silver streams.

Lois McDonall and Kenneth Woollam were effective in the central roles, although an opera which mostly wanders in recitative and is over in 40 minutes does not offer many opportunities to its singers. The heart of it is to be found rather in the orchestra, in music which the BBC Concert Orchestra under Norman Del Mar played quite beautifully. *Margot* may now safely be left to sleep again.

Paul Griffiths

Concert

Fischer-Dieskau/ Höll

Covent Garden

When song recitalists include a Richard Strauss group, they almost always stick to the songs of Strauss's brilliant youth, and seldom venture into his mature work, much more individual though it is. On Sunday Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau devoted the whole of his recital at the Royal Opera House to songs by Richard Strauss. He sang 26 of them, and hardly touched on the early and most famous, until it was time for encores.

That was to be expected, since he has recorded all those suitable for a male singer, and is well acquainted with the gems usually ignored. He was in sovereign voice, light on the breath and witty in "Mein Wagen rollet langsam", elegantly negotiating the melisma at the end of "Himmelsboten", which dwells on the beloved's round breasts. His bass notes were firm and true, and he still can float easy, wooing tone above the tenor stave.

Fischer-Dieskau's voice is no longer the honeyed baritone of his thirties; that sort of vocal production leads to unsteadiness as the singer grows older. He will be 57 this year, and there is no trace of wobble in his voice. He has honed it, and fined it, so that the effect is near to modulated speech, rather dry perhaps, but musical all the time, accurate, sensitive, expressive and, in "Freundliche Vision" at the end of the recital, pure bel canto. In "Städchen", an earlier encore, the singer even suggested the light baritone of a young boy.

Fischer-Dieskau brought a new accompanist, Harmut Höll, a pianist of abundant imagination, dazzling technique and amazing lightness, often too discreet for the music, but a joy to hear

William Mann

Dance

Steps towards spectacular unreality

The Sleeping Beauty

Palais des Congrès, Paris

Try to imagine a modern hall holding nearly twice as many spectators as Covent Garden, and seating them in wide armchairs arranged in long rows in one vast ascending tier. That will give you an idea of the size of the Palais des Congrès in Paris, part of a huge edifice at the Porte Maillot which also holds a shopping centre, an hotel and an airport bus terminal. Not the most romantic or glamorous of settings, you will gather, but it is there that the Ballet de l'Opéra is giving *The Sleeping Beauty* six times a week for a season that runs until March 20.

Visually it is a strange mixture. The 520 costumes designed by Bernard Daydé equip the dancers with larger head-dresses and longer cloaks or veils than you would think practicable for dancing in. But all the characters are dressed to



The captivating Elisabeth Platel, with Jean-Yves Lormeau

show off their legs, even the King and Queen. That, together with the prancing manner of the spectacular processions which start everything off, could be puzzling if you fail to observe the brief note, tucked away in the lavish programme book in which Rosella Hightower, the director, explains that she thinks of it as happening somewhere between Heaven and Earth, with characters who are half human, half bird.

Well, it is a fairy story anyway, so another step away from reality is no great harm, and it does help reconcile those lavish costumes, in gold, red or blue, with the black and white settings made up of images from Gustave Doré's engravings: pillars, statues and staircases, trees and waterfalls. Hidden behind the flights of steps painted on gauzes are real steps, and the characters spend a fair amount of time rushing up and down them, appearing on a platform high above the main stage, where various climactic groupings are arranged.

To the decorative elements already mentioned there are added projections of photographs by a painter, Serge Diakonoff, in which faces are shown painted with strange designs, some much stranger than others. They start during the fairies' solos in the prologue, and at first you see just the face of whoever is dancing, superimposed on the backcloths about twice as tall as the dancer herself: a way, you might think of letting spectators at the back of the hall know what the dancers look like.

With the arrival of the Lilac Fairy and Carabosse, fantasy begins to take over: the former has a magic horse painted on one cheek, the latter is painted with elaborate patterns like those of Kabuki performers, turning her face into a mask of evil. Later, her influence at the moment of the spell is indicated by a head hidden within a helmet like a stone wall, and the sleeping princess is represented by a face, covered in patterns like the bark of a tree, wearing flowers instead of hair.

Why such elaborate fantasy photographs rather than paintings or statues? Simple: Could a statue or painting close or open its eyes as these do?

With such competititon going on around and behind them, it seems a wonder that the dancers can make much impression at all. Yet they do, and a strong one too. Hightower has in many respects enlarged, developed or otherwise changed the traditional choreography, most successfully in the vision scene where, I am told, she has borrowed a great deal from Bronislava Nijinska's famous production in Paris two decades ago, in which she danced Aurora.

The nymphs who accompany Aurora in that vision scene move far more about the stage than we are used to, and their steps are arranged with a wider amplitude, but what they do is obviously based on Petipa's original, with the characteristic phrases emerging clearly from the freer patterns, and it looks splendid as well at being right for this stage.

The quality of the dancing, as usual with this company, is high. I saw two of the five dancers who are announced to play Aurora during the run, three of the six potential casts as Prince Désiré, and two couples in the Bluebird duet.

Noella Pontois is a ballerina of splendid assurance, at the height of her powers; her balances recall Fonteyn in her prime and she has a purity in her movements that enables her to stand up to the comparison. Elisabeth Platel, the other Aurora I caught, is the youngest of the Paris ballerinas, promoted a couple of months ago and only in her early twenties. Already she dances with a sweet confidence that is entirely captivating, a marvellously assured line and, especially in the Vision scene, a heart-warming sensitivity.

Her Prince was Jean-Yves Lormeau, better suited to this romantic part both by looks and temperament than either of the others I saw, Patrick Dupond and Patrice Bart; and he dances it as well as either. Dupond's flashing (one might say flashy) brilliance is more at home in the Jewels quintet, where he alternates with the very able Stéphane Prince. Bart is a forceful Bluebird, a role in which Fabrice Bourgeois, thrown on as a reserve because of another dancer's injury, also danced admirably.

Among the other women, Florence Clerc and Monique Loudières both dance well as Princess Florine, Sylvie Clavier is a malevolent Carabosse and Francesca Zumbo a gracious Lilac Fairy, even if the solo now owes more to experience than to freshness.

Like the Royal Ballet, this company is bursting with young talent eagerly seizing every chance to shine. The visit to Covent Garden planned for this summer has fallen through for financial reasons, I hear; a great pity because they have much to offer.

John Percival

Stock Exchange Prices

Boom in gilts

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Feb 15. Dealings End Feb 26. § Contango Day, Mar 1. Settlement Day, Mar 8.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

M — N

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	47	MFI Furn	61	● ..	3.7	6.1	11.2
[illegible]	173	MK Electric	278	+5	17.1	6.2	10.5
[illegible]	250	ML Hldgs	280	● ..	10.0	3.8	8.3
[illegible]	27	MY Dart	28½	+½	2.6	9.2	4.9
[illegible]	93	McCorquodale	151	..	11.4	7.6	6.5
[illegible]	70	Macfarlane	72	..	5.3	7.3	8.6
[illegible]	18	McInerney Prop	27	..	2.3	8.2	6.3
[illegible]	25	Mackay H.	46	..	5.2	11.2	16.8
[illegible]	85	McKechnie Bros	104	..	10.4	10.0	8.4
[illegible]	56	Macpherson D.	80	● ..	6.0	7.5	10.7
[illegible]	108	Magnet & S'thns	155	+5	7.1	4.6	11.1
[illegible]	97	Man Agcy Music	113	..	12.5	11.1	9.6
[illegible]	100	Man Ship Canal	101	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	21	Mang Bronze	30	..	3.1	10.3	..
[illegible]	72	Marchwiel	140	+6	8.6	6.1	..
[illegible]	106	Marks & Spencer	144	+4	5.8	4.0	19.6
[illegible]	33½	Marley Ltd	45	● +1	3.2	7.1	12.5
[illegible]	14½	Marling Ind	34½	..	1.4	4.1	24.1
[illegible]	22	Marshall T Lox	48	..	4.0	8.3	4.3
[illegible]	21	Do A	45	-1	4.0	8.8	4.0
[illegible]	178	Martin News	326	..	13.9	4.3	7.0
[illegible]	209	Martonair	221	+3	10.9	4.9	12.9
[illegible]	48	Medminster	68	..	5.3	7.8	7.3
[illegible]	140	Menzies J.	241	..	5.6	2.3	12.0
[illegible]	128	Metal Box	180	+2	16.5	9.2	15.8
[illegible]	37¼	Metalrax	46	..	3.1	6.8	7.5
[illegible]	12	Meltoy	13	..	0.1	1.1	..

O — S (continued)

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
177	126	Spirax-Sarco	142	-1	6.3	4.4	11.9
60	29	Staffs Potts	34	-1	0.0	..	..
102	82	Stag Furniture	101	..	7.1	7.1	8.6
55½	39	Stakis (Reo)	55	+½	2.3	4.2	9.3
544	374	Standard Tel	445	-5	15.0	3.4	14.6
81	45	Stanley A. G.	61	..	3.6	5.9	9.9
241	128	Steel Bros	234	..	11.4	4.9	9.0
222	154	Steetley Co	180	..	15.0	8.3	8.7
28½	12½	Sternberg	27	..	..e	..	..
118	82	Stonehill	82	● ..	6.1	7.4	28.2
28	9	Stone Platt	15½	-½	..	..	..
33	16	Streeters	25	..	..	..	8.6
66	46	Strong & Fisher	57	..	7.1	12.5	..
110	79	Sunlight Serv	104	..	3.6	3.5	8.5
52	37	Sutcliffe S'man	41	..	..●	..	..
188	88½	Swire Pacific 'A'	94½	+1½	..	..	..
195	140	Syltone	195	..	12.9	6.6	21.6

T — Z

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
26	15	TACE	21				
121	85	TSL Therm Synd	92	● ..	10.0b	10.9	11.4
25¼	10[illegible]	Takeda BDR	£23½	+[illegible]	17.6	0.7	25.7
6½	2½	Talbex Grp	4½	..	..	..	..
440	316	Tarmac Ltd	426	+6	23.3	5.5	7.3
220	126	Tate & Lyle	198	..	16.4	8.3	4.9
807	441	Taylor Woodrow	570	..	19.0	3.3	10.2
400	250	Telephone Rent	333	..	14.6	4.4	16.6
71	48½	Tesco	56	+1½	3.8	6.8	6.0

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) February 22	Market rates (close) February 22	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8460-1.8640	$1.8475-1.8485	0.05-0.15c disc	0.42-0.52c disc
Montreal	$2.2440-2.2610	$2.2465-2.2475	0.17-0.07c prem	0.28-0.38c disc
Amsterdam	4.76-4.80fl	4.76¾-4.77¾fl	1¾-1¼c prem	5½-4¾c prem
Brussels	78.50-79.30f	78.95-79.15f	5 prem-25c disc	5-35c disc
Copenhagen	14.46-14.57k	14.52-4.53k	60-150 ore disc	455-590ore disc
Dublin	1.2310-1.2360p	1.2315-1.2335p	30-45p disc	115-140p disc
Frankfurt	4.33-4.37m	4.34½-4.35½m	1⅝-1¼pf prem	4⅝-4¼pf prem
Lisbon	125.75-127.50e	126.65-126.95e	30-150c disc	120-380c disc
Madrid	186.75-188.00p	186.95-187.15p	5 prem-25c disc	40-70c disc
Milan	2327-2338lr	2328½-2330½lr	12½-16½lr disc	41¼-44¼lr disc
Oslo	10.97-11.05k	10.97½-10.98½k	185-100ore prem	105-15ore prem
Paris	11.04-11.12f	11.10½-11.11½f	par-1c disc	2¾-3¾c disc
Stockholm	10.58-10.68k	10.59-10.60k	105-45ore prem	390-320ore prem
Tokyo	427-433y	429-430y	290-260y prem	805-770y prem
Vienna	30.40-30.65sch	30.45-30.50sch	15-12gro prem	41-34gro prem
Zurich	3.44-3.49f	3.45½-3.46½f	1⅞-1⅝c prem	5⅛-4⅝c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.2 at 91.4.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 14 Low 13½

Week Fixed: 14¼-14

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	13½	2 months	13⅜
3 months	13⅜	3 months	13¼

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	13⅞-13¹³⁄₁₆	1 month	14⅜
2 months	13½-13¹³⁄₃₂	2 months	14⅛
3 months	13⅜-13⁹⁄₃₂	3 months	14
6 months	13-12⅞	6 months	13⅜

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15-14⅝	7 months	14⅞-14⅛
2 months	14⅞-14⅝	8 months	14⅞-14⅛
3 months	14⅞-14⅝	9 months	14⅞-14⅝
4 months	14⅞-14½	10 months	14⅞-14⅝
5 months	14⅝-14⅜	11 months	14⅞-14⅝
6 months	14⅝-14⅜	12 months	14⅝-14⅞

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	14³⁄₁₆-14¹⁄₁₆	6 months	13¹⁵⁄₁₆-13¹³⁄₁₆
3 months	14-13⅞	12 months	13¹⁵⁄₁₆-13¹³⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14¼	3 months	14¼
7 days	14⅜	6 months	14⅛
1 month	14⅜	1 year	14⅜

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 14½-14¼ Close 14

1 week	14½-14⅜	6 months	14⅛-14⅛
1 month	14½-14¼	9 months	14⅛-14¼
3 months	14⁹⁄₁₆-14⅜	12 months	14⅛-14⅛

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 14⅜ 6 months 14¼

Finance House Base Rate 15½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.7030-1.7180
Bahrein	0.6895-0.7025
Finland	8.2940-8.3340
Greece	111.25-113.25
Hongkong	10.8765-10.9165
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.5265-0.5295
Malaysia	4.2885-4.2985
Mexico	65.00-74.50
New Zealand	2.3250-2.3450
Saudi Arabia	6.3470-6.3770
Singapore	3.8870-3.9170
South Africa	1.7960-1.8130

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5030-1.5050
† Canada	1.2151-1.2153
Netherlands	2.5735-2.5755
Belgium	42.70-42.80
Denmark	7.8300-7.8400
West Germany	2.3480-2.3490
Portugal	68.15-68.35
Spain	101.15-101.25
Italy	1259.50-1260.50
Norway	5.9350-5.9400
France	5.9800-5.9875
Sweden	5.7300-5.7330
Japan	2.3210-2.3225
Austria	16.45-16.47
Switzerland	1.8700-1.8715

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8228-0.8230

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 15-16; seven days, 14¼-14½; one month, 14½-14¾; three months, 14¹¹⁄₁₆-14¹⁵⁄₁₆; six months, 14¹³⁄₁₆-15¹⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $364.00 (an ounce); pm, $364.75 close, $365.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $374-376 (£202.10-203.10).
Sovereigns (new): $88.75-89.75 (£50.00-50.50).

TEA

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
213	178	Assam Frontier	206	..	14.3	6.9	..
465	415	Camellia Inv	465	+2	7.1	1.5	..
380	230	McLeod Russel	372	+2	11.8	3.2	..
153	132	Do 8.4% Cnv Prf	140	..	12.0	8.6	..
295	255	Moran	288	..	7.1t	3.5	..
128	93	Surmah Valley	128	..	1.4	1.1	..

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
46	27½	Calcutta Elec	41	● ..	8.8	21.4	..
34½	29	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£31	● ..	500	16.1	..
34	20	Gt Nthn Tele	£32	-½	150	4.7	12.0
265	150	Imp Cont Gas	195	-11	11.9	6.1	13.4
158	93	Milford Docks	156	..	0.7	0.5	..
193	122	Nesco Inv	135	..	10.0	7.4	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£33	..	500	15.2	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A and G Sec Elect 5p Ord (80a)	88
Baillie Gifford Japan Trust 25p Ord (100)	95
City Site 25p Ord (35a)	30
Computer and Systems Eng 20p Ord (225)	248+2
Cussins Property Group 20p Ord (82)	85
Equipu 10p Ord (80a)	84
Exchequer 13¼% 'A' 1987 (J)	£21⅞+1¼
Good Relations Group 10p Ord (61a)	74
Hardanger Properties 10p Ord (100a)	108+7
Hayters £1 Ord (150a)	160
Moray Firth Exp	105
Newmarket Co (1981) Ltd $0.05 (£3.05)	285-5
Nimslo Int 0.20 Ord ($4.25a)	230+5
Owners Abroad 10p Ord (10a)	21¼-¼
Peek Holdings 7p Ord	13½
Saxon Oil 50p Ord (12½p paid)	48
Speyhawk 10p Ord (115)	132
Television South West 5p Ord	15
Treasury 3% 1987	£65¼
Treasury 2½% Index Linked 2011 (+1)	£93⅝

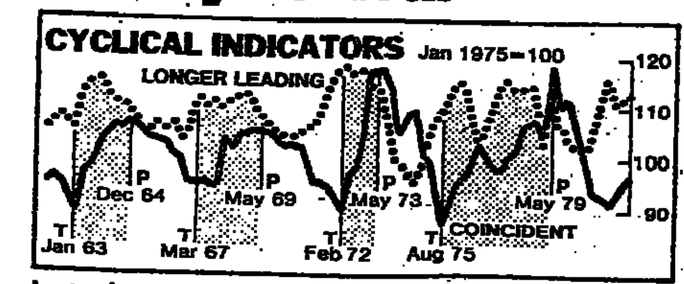
RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Davy Corp (140†)	Mar 19	198+3
Lovell Y. J. (220†)	Mar 26	41 prem+1
Smith St. Aubyn (25†)	Mar 19	14 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a Unlisted securities market. b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £30 paid. i £35 paid. j £20 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS NEWS

Steady revival



A steady revival in the economy is being suggested by the Government's composite index of "longer leading" indicators. This index is used to predict the ups and downs in the economy about a year before they happen. January witnessed the third consecutive rise in this index. Falling interest rates (in Britain), rising share prices and an improvement in business optimism reported by the latest CBI survey, have all contibuted to the increase. Until October, the longer-leading indicator had been falling for several months. The "coincident" index, which measures the current position in the business cycle, also rose in January. This confirms that the economy began to recover in the second quarter of last year.

Halliday verdict pending

Stock Exchange disciplinary hearings against two partners of the former Manchester stockbrocking firm Halliday, Simpson have already taken place. It is understood no verdict has yet been given.

Hearings against the two were held last week and hearings against two other partners are due to be held in a fortnight. The remainder will be before the Stock Exchange's Disciplinary Committee at the end of next month. Halliday, Simpson was suspended from trading by the Stock Exchange last summer.

Mitchell Cotts handshake

Mr John Wren is negotiating a "golden handshake" with Mitchell Cotts international trading group after a board room shake up under which he will depart as group managing director. From April 1, Mr Philip Dunkley Cotts' chairman will also become chief executive; Mr Thomas Kinsey a non-executive director for two years and former managing director of Delta Group will become deputy chief executive. Mr Peter Mackenna and Mr Ivan Soll become managing directors. Mr Dunkley said yesterday: "There has been no row. We had to take a look at the longer term implications and broaden the management base by bringing in an older man as my deputy."

Inflation optimism

L. Messel, the London stockbrokers, believe that the Chancellor could get inflation below 10 per cent this spring by leaving excise duties unchanged in his March 9 Budget.

Lloyd's debate

Debate on the Lloyd's Bill, to bring up to date the London insurance market's archaic rules, continued in Parliament last night with further attempts to amend Clause 14, which would give a new ruling council immunity from being sued for damages by members.

MARKET SUMMARY

Alteration on gilts

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 568.2 up 5.9
FT Gilts 67.14 up 0.95
FT all-share 327.98 up 2.47
Bargains 19,198

Rank Organisation shares were a late feature after a number of brokers got their hands on the group's annual report out today.

Mr Harry Smith, chairman, forecasts a marked improvement in profits for all Rank controlled companies, and amid substantial buying the shares put on 9p to 195p.

Elsewhere in the market attention focused on gilts which had a buoyant session after last Friday's sharp drop in the United States money supply, with long dates closing up to £2 better. In equities there was a move subjued air but the FT index closed up 5.9 at 568.2.

Trading in gilts began late due to the huge demand for the Government Broker's remaining supplies of the short tap, Exchequer 13¼ per cent 1987 A, which was exhausted at £21 part paid.

This quickly established a £⅝ premium, and ended £1¼ up on the day with gains on other shorts ranging from £¾-£1.

Gilts proved a boost to equites but they remained subdued ahead of Thursday, when ICI publishes its fourth quarter results, and Amersham International makes its stock market debut, with brokers looking for a premium of at least 30p a share.

Adverse comment clipped 2p from ICI at 336p despite optimistic forecasts of profits for the year, and most interest surrounds the remarks that will accompany the figures.

Thorn EMI were a strong feature among leaders putting on 10p to 485p, while Unilever were strong and rose 12p to 670p while among other leaders GEC were up 3p at 837p.

Thursday also sees third quarter results from Plessey, the electronics giant, and the shares were unchanged at 365p as the market expects to see continuation of the 33 per cent growth achieved at the half way stage. Meanwhile Ferranti put on 20p to 665p amid bid speculation, and of the names which have been mentioned, Plessey is possible the most likely, according to analysts.

Pressure for a cut in North Sea oil prices, as a result of the world glut, continued to make oils a dull sector, with Lasmo shedding 12p to 297p and IC Gas, which also stands to lose some £1m worth of earnings through the devaluation of the Belgian franc, losing 11p to 195p.

Banks were another sector in demand, led by NatWest up 19p at 480p ahead of today's figures while further consideration of Last week's figure from Lloyds pushed the shares up 17p to 500p.

Growing hopes of reduction in interest rates provided a boost to property shares, which have been out of favour over the past few months, There is also market optimism that the rights issue queue may have ended for the present. Land Securities rose 7p to 306p, and Great Portland were also 7p better at 182p. Haslemere were another firm spot, closing up 10p at 400p.

In the brewery sector there has been talk of further takeover among second liners after the Boddington-Oldham deal, and one name which keeps cropping up is Davenports. A large slice of the equity is in the hands of Baron Davenport's charity trust but news that the group's Midlands neighbour Wolverhampton & Dudley has taken its stake to 6 per cent after recent purchases will revive bid speculation. Wolverhampton & Dudley closed up 2p at 214p, with Davenports 8p ahead at 143p in after hours trading.

On the bid front Croda International closed unchanged at 82p

COMMODITIES

● Cash tin fell back noticeably yesterday as the feared squeeze on shorts approaches at the end of the week. Cash closed at £8,605 a tonne, down £225 from Friday. But three months hardened to £7,847, an increase of £25 a tonne, reflecting expectations that the buyer who has dominated the market since last July will not give up easily.

● The executive board of the International Coffee Organization meets today to consider wide-ranging proposals for refining the present coffee agreement.

Among the proposals are updating the base years from which quotas are estimated, setting up reserve stocks, publishing indicator prices for separate types of coffee, and new ways of coping with shortfalls.

Exporters have said that they do not want quotas suspended while the agreement is operating.

March coffee rose £9 to £1,372 a tonne and May was £2 stronger at £1,279.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo; Nikei Dow Jones Index 7,758.36 up 45.05
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,277.01 down 3.91

CURRENCIES

The dollar fell back after Friday's drop in the United States money supply, easier Eurodollar rates and ½ per cent prime cuts to 16½ per cent

Sterling
$1.8490 down 50 points
Index 91.4 down 0.2
DM 4.3550
Fr.F 11.0800
Yen 430.00
Dollar
Index 111.7 down 0.2
DM 2.3485 down 152 points
Gold
$365.50 down $2

MONEY MARKETS

● Period rates eased sharply. The Bank dropped its dealing rates in all bands, establishing levels of 13¹³⁄₁₆% in Bend 1 dowr to 13½% i Band 4.

Domestic rates:
Base rates 14%
3-month interbank 14⁷⁄₁₆-14⅜
Euro-currency rates
3 month dollar 14¹¹⁄₁₆-14¹⁵⁄₁₆
3 month DM 10¹⁄₁₆-9¹⁵⁄₁₆
3 month Fr.F 15⅝-15³⁄₁₆

TODAY

Unemployment (February provisional figures); unfilled vacancies (February provisional).

Board meetings: Finals—Aquis Securities, Commercial Union, First Scottish American Trust, Grindlays Holdings, "Investing in Success" Equities, Ernest Jones, National Westminster Bank, Vantona Group.

Retail sales show first sizable rise for a year

By Melvyn Westlake

There was a big rise in High Street trading at the beginning of the year, according to Government figures published yesterday. They show a rise of more than 2¼ per cent in the volume of retail business in Britain in January, compared with December.

It is the first significant rise for exactly a year. In the early months of 1981, many of Britain's retailers experienced a mini-boom. But this gave way in the spring to a period of stagnating sales that continued for the rest of the year.

The latest rise in retail business, like the one 12 months earlier, appears to be attributable to the increasingly intensive winter "sales".

Government economists believe that post-Christmas bargain hunting is growing in importance. Even the bad weather at the beginning of January is not thought to have deterred determined shoppers.

However, yesterday's sales figures were received sceptically by City economists specializing in the retail sector. They were said to be inconsistent with reports from the big department stores and retail chains. The figures appeared particularly inexplicable at a time when real disposable incomes are falling and savings are holding up.

They also appear to be at odds with the drop in new car registrations that took place in January.

It may be that people have been encouraged by the very low increase in prices that has taken place for some kinds of retail goods. Clothing and footwear, where sales have held up well, is a sector where prices have actually fallen slightly over the last year.

Prices for household goods have shown only a modest rise, and business in this sector has also shown greater resilience than experienced in some other areas of retailing. This suggests that some retailers may be sacrificing profit margins to maintain volume sales.

However, with unemployment increasing and real disposable income set tofall furtr this year, consumer spending is likely to be flat at best during 182. Although government statisticians have re-based the retail sales index, this does not appear to have made any significant difference to the pattern of business recorded on the old basis.

In the three months from November to January, sales were about ½ per cent lower than in the previous three months. For 1981, as a whole, there was a 1 per cent rise in the volume of retail business compared with the avarage for 1980.

An optimistic view of the British economy was expressed yesterday by Professor Friedrich Mayek, the 1974 Nobel Price winner and standard bearer for free-market economics.

He said Britain was still capable of an economic miracle. All that was needed was the political will and the right circumstances. He said the Government of Mrs Margaret Thatcher gave Britain the first chance in decades to bring the country back to the forefront of the world economic league, reversing its economic decline. His comments were made in the magazine, *The Director*.

Corporation blames weather and US challenge for exceeding limit

British Steel seeks further £100m

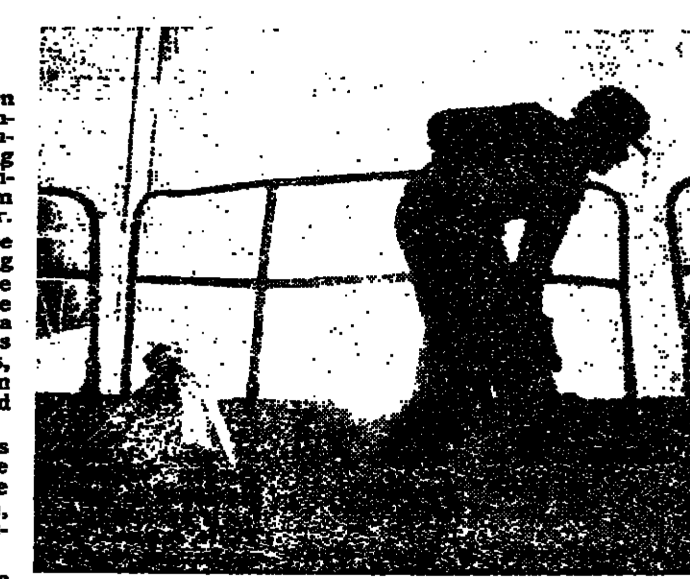
By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

British Steel Corporation will shortly ask the Government to increase substantially its external financing limit beyond the £350 provisionally allocated last autumn for the 1982-83 financial year.

The increase is likely to be more than £100m, reflecting the impact of the adverse weather last month, the expected curbs on at least a part of the corporation's exports to the United States, and the need to maintain progress in reducin costs and improving quality.

Mr Ian MacGregor, BSC's chairman, submitted the corporation's latest corporate plan to Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, early in December.

But the plan made clear the chairman's wish to revise it in the light of changed market conditions — most notably the impact of protectionist moves by the American administration to curb imports of European steel. In its original form the plan also called for an external financing limit some £80m. higher



than that provisionally allocated by the Government in its White Paper on public spending.

Final submissions to the Government will be made shortly in the light of the latest assessment of prospects made by the corporation's senior executives. The indications are, however, that provected sales to the United States could be reduced by about 20 per cent against an original target this year of up to 500,000 tonnes.

Last month Mr MacGregor said that the effect of bad weather, which cost an estimated £100m in lost production, coupled with the American import curb threat, was casting a deep shadow over hopes of breaking even in the financial year that begins in April.

The corportion's biggest worry is that up to 2 million tonnes of European steel could be shut out of the United States market which would lead to further downward pressure on the carefully coordinated round of price increases tht have been introduced since last October. That could upset the forecasts although BSC still regards as realistic its target of breaking even by the end of this year.

Yesterday, Mr Jenkin reacted cautiously to Tory back benchers' questions in Parliament on BSC's breakeven forecast, although he noted that there had been a heartening reduction in the rate of losses.

Last year the corporation turned in a pre-tax loss of £665m and in the firsat half of the present financial year the loss was cut to £196m.

Cheaper oil may force talks

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Confusion in the world oil markets deepened yesterday with unconfirmed reports that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries had called an emergency meeting later this week to discuss the relentless fall in oil prices and continued uncertainty about Saudi Arabia's production levels. Yesterday Iran cut its oil price by another $2 a barrel.

Reports emanating from Algeria said that Opec members, prompted by the United Arab Emirates, were planning an emergency meeting on Saturday in an effort to thrash out a solution to the continuing oil glut — which has already sent Opec output to its lowest level since 1969.

But there was no confirmation from Opec's headquarters in Vienna, and observers were sceptical whether Opec would be able to achieve anything even if the meeting did take place. The key to ending the downward slide of oil prices is still Saudi Arabia's production.

The Saudis, Opec's largest producers, are under increasing pressure from fellow Opec members to trim their output to protect the official $34 a barrel pricing structure. But they denied at the weekend that they had reduced their production. Observers believe that liftings from Saudi oil terminals have been allowed to drop as far as 7.5 or 7 million barrels a day.

The glut sent Opec production down by 4.4 million barrels a day to 22.5 million barrels a day last year, the leading industry journal *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly* reported yesterday. That is the largest single annual fall in Opec history. only one member, Indonesia, increased its oil sales last year, while Iraq'a output fell by 66 per cent, Libya's by 39 per cent and Kuwait's 33 per cent.

Iran's move added another twist to the spiral of falling prices. The cut is the third it has made this month. Industry sources say Iran's light crude is now priced at £30.20,

Saudi crude is being traded on the Rotterdam "spot" market at a discount of £5 a barrel to the official £34 a barrel price. North Sea oil was also being traded yesterday at up to £6 a barrel below its official price.

Iraq's oil minister Mr Tayeh Abdel-Karim said Iran's decision to break Opec's official price structure made an emergency Opec meeting essential.

CBI plans picket over rates

West Country businessmen plan to picket the offices of the Avon County Council at Bristol this morning.

This is the first time that industrialists have taken such drastic action. The reason for the militancy, in a region best known for its cider and cream teas, is the size of the rates bills that the soon-to-be beleaguered county council officers are sending to businesses in the area.

Local businessmen claim that rates in the Avon area are increasing at a faster pace than anywhere else in the country and today's picket of the council offices is seen as a last-ditch effort to effect a change of heart and policy by the councillors and their officers.

The picket is being coordinated by the regional officers of the Condederation of British Industry, which is pressing the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, to cut business rates by 15 per cent in next month's Budget.

Mr John Main, head of the CBI's South West Region, said last night; "Avon Council is short sighted enough to believe it can immune itself from the recession. But the truth is that if any business was foolish enough to increase its costs by 40 per cent in 12 months, it would go bust. All they are doing is off-loading the cost of expanding services on to employers and, sadly, most firms will only be able to pick up the tab by making internal economies. For many that means axing jobs."

According to Mr Main, if Avon Council gives the go-ahead for the rate increase at a meeting later this week some companies will face increases in six figures.

Today's protest, the organizers say, reflects the local business community's disgust at what it considers to be the indifference of the Avon councillors.

Rowntree results out early

By Margareta Pagano

Rowntree Mackintosh, the chocolate group, is bringing forward by over a month its yearly results to present with its offer document for Huntley & Palmer which is expected any day this week.

The offer document, outlining the bid which values Britain's second largest biscuit company at £75m, was originally due out today. It is now nearly a month since the take over bid was launched.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg, Rowntree's merchant bankers, said yesterday that Takeover Panels permission had been sought to delay producing the offer until the group's results had been prepared. Rowntree unually brings out figures in April but decided it will be necessary in putting its case to Huntley shareholders. Huntley also indicated it is ready to offer results in its defence of the bid.

Since the bid was announced market forecasts for Rowntree's 1981 figures have been revised upwards by some £2m. Analysts are now predicting pre-tax profits between £42m and £44m for the year to December.

Rowntree is expected to produce forecasts for 1982 and estimates, assuming Huntley & Palmer included, are in the £51m profits range.

The group's shares rose 4p to 170p.

Lever comes top in marketing survey

By Torin Douglas

Lever Brothers can claim to be Britain's top marketing company if launching successful products is an indication of a company's marketing strength. According to a survey of grocery trade buyers, Lever, the soap powder subsidiary of Unilever, is regarded as the manufacturer most likely to succeed with the launch of a new product. Second comes United Biscuits, followed by two cigatette manufactureres, Players and Gallaher.

Lever's great rival, Procter and Gamble, which topped the list 10 years ago, is now in seventh place, behind Birds Eye and Pedigree Petfoods. The top 10 is completed by Kelloggs, Mars and Smiths Foods.

Despite the recession, most manufacturerers are more interested in launching new products than ever, according to Kraushar and Eassie, the consultancy that has produced the report, *New Products in Grocers 1982*.

Static or declining markets, increasing competition and pressure from the supermarket chains are among the factors encouraging companies to look for profitable new markets to carve out.

In the past 10 years, more than 170 products have been launched successfully in grocers, according to Kraushar and Eassie, which took as its threshold of success 1981 turnover of at least £4m. The most successful new product by far in this period was Lever Brothers' Persil Automatic.

BA sells £25m Jumbo

Loss making British Airways had raised £25m by selling a nearly new Boeing Jumbo freighter to Cathay Pacific's for its thriving Ear East run. BA bought it about a year ago for nearly double that price, and it brings to £130m BA's aircraft sales in recent months.

The airline still has a further £50m to £100m worth to get rid of as a result of route ration lization and surplus capacity. The planes to be sold include three passenger Jumbos, three Boeing 707's; two Tirstars, one VC10, and seven Vicounts (on which British Air Ferries have options).

BA expects to make a loss of around £150m this year after a £140m loss last year, but hopes to get back in profit next year and go public the year after.

Cathay, part of the London-owned and Hongkong based Swire Group, plans to use the freighter on its London-Frankfurt-Middle East Hongkong route.



Riding the mighty Micro

This is the prototype — minus bodywork — of the Micro, a two-seater, 50 mph care which uses the tilting principle of British Rail's Advanced Passenger Train, being driven by Dr Edmund Jephcott, its inventor, a former lecturer at Sussex University. Dr Jephcott claims that his car is more stable than manufacturers' previous attempts with such a vehicle and can travel 100 miles on a gallon of two-star petrol. He is now seeking up to £1m of backing to build a factory to produce 25,000 Micros a year. The car's estimated price is £1,750.

ACC APPEAL RULING BINDING

A big step to ending the long term uncertainly over the future ownership of Lord Grade's former company, Associated Communications Corporation, was taken in the Appeal Court yesterday.

The court is hearing an appeal by Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Corporation which is trying to block a transfer of ACC directors' shares to Australian Mr Robert Holmes a'Court.

Any transfer would give Mr Holmes a'Court control in a £36m takeover battle.

Yesterday all sides agreed that the Appeal Court's decision would be binding and conclusive. This rules out a full trial of the issues involved which could have dragged on for months.

Devaluations test system's stability

Belgians reopen EMS debate

By Frances Williams

Yesterday's devaluation of the Belgian and Danish currencies within the European Monetary System, only five months after a big shakeup of member currencies in October, comes at a time when the future of the EMS is again under intense discussion.

Does the devaluation confirm the forebodings of those who foresee increasing and damaging strains on the EMS as market pressures force currencies out of untenable straitjackets?

Or does it bear out the optimism of those who see the EMS as providing a stable but flexible frameworek within which to make sensible adjustments to changing economic conditions?

At the heart of the EMS lies its exchange rate mechanism to which all European Community members except Britain and Greece belong.

This obliges member governments to keep their currencies within predetermined limits of each other, either by intervention in foreign exchange markets or by changing interest rates or by more fundamental economic measures.

But if a parity is clearly out of line with a country's economic needs it can be adjusted provided the other members agree.

In its three-year history the EMS has so for shown a remarkable degree of stability, especially compared with the pound and the yen. The realignment last October was the first involving more than one currency for over two years, and only the second since the EMS was set up in March 1979.

This relative stability has been claimed as a big success by EMS proponents and has led to envious glances from beleagured British industrialists and others who believe that sterling's volatility, has damaged economic prospects.

But others argue that the EMS has been helped by a strong dollar and an uncharacteristically weak Deutschemark, which masked increasing divergences between the European economies on such fundamentals as inflation and the balance of payments.

With a low inflation rate, and a rapidly improving balance of payments, the Deutschemark is exected to strengthen over the coming year while the dollar is widely predicted to fall as the American economy stagnates and the balance of payments worsens.

Though the EMS has to a large extent succeeded increating a zone of currency stability, it has failed to make any progress towards its more fundamental objective of encouraging economic convergence of member countries. Policies and prospects for inflation, for instance, remain as divergent as ever.

It would, however, be misleading currency to see the latest realignment as an instance of greater currency instability.

As for the vexed question of British membership, the latest realignment is unlikely to change the present position.

Split views on bid for Eagle Star . . . BICC catches up

Analysts divided on Allianz plans

Market opinion is divided on the likelihood of a full-scale Allianz Versicherungs bid for Eagle Star, the composite insurance group headed by Sir Denis Mountain. But the share price has again begun to rise to within a few pence of the year's high (Drew Johnston writes).

Last week, speclation was boosted when Tilney and Co, the Liverpool stockbroking firm, said there was a high probability that Allianz would bid for the 70 per cent of outstanding Eagle Star shares.

But a straw poll of top composite insurance sector analysts yesterday indicated that in their view, the prospects for an all-out bid later this year are by no means sure.

The views of the sector-watchers range from absolute conviction that Allianz will not come back, to cautious expectation that it might.

Wood Mackenzie, the Edinburgh brokers, say they come into the latter category, but at the same time recommend a lightening of holdings in the share.

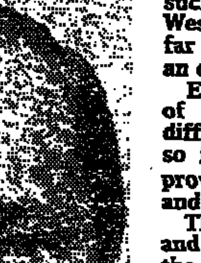
Other analysts believe the share value — up to 387p yesterday is at least 100p higher than its rating warrants. Within the sector, analysts point to Eagle Star's price earnings ratio which is 3 or 4 points greater than higher quality shares such as General Accident. Its yield, at 5.7 per cent is lower than most other insurance stocks, and stands at the level at the all-share average dividend yield.

One forecast gaining increasing support is that Allianz will settle for its 28 per cent stake as a trade investment and try to negotiate a cooperation agreement with Eagle Star. Allianz is no stranger to such arrangements, at least not in West Germany. But it has not, so far held onto a minority stake in an overseas business.

Eagle Star's private assessment of the Allianz offensive could differ from the public face it has so far presented, and this could provide a basis for sitting down and talking.

The real issue now is whether and when reaction will set in on the share price.

Pretax profits for 1981 are estimated around £75m, with a dividend yield of 6 per cent. The 1980 figure was £66m when the yield was 4.3 per cent.



Sir Denis Mountain, Chairman of Eagle Star

Cable group's outlook good

BICC is known for its good defensive qualities in a bear market. Yesterday the market developed a taste for the stock, but it was not for this reason Sally White writes. The solid, heavy electronics were all in demand. Ferranti, it is true, was again rumoured to about to receive a bid, but Thorn and Racal were also chased.

BICC is reporting in just a couple of weeks, and had been looking left behind in the general run-up of the market. The world's largest specialist cable manufacturer, it is making a great success of its international side. Two-thirds of the profits come from overseas. On a p/e of 13 a number of brokers thought it looked cheap enough to recommend.

Estimates of the pretax profits range between £93m and £100m against £74.6 last time. The interims showed a gain of 16 per cent, including £5m of currency gains, and there are thought to be more currency gains in the second half.

One fund manager said: Look at the profits growing. In the last five years they reported £32m, £44m, £47, £57m the just under £75m, and much of that when British capital goods industry was fighting against a recession."

It is only recently that BICC has made a significant push into the electronics sector. It picked its areas cleverly, so not to jump straight into the deep end of managing higher technology that its experience warranted.

Starting with BICC-Burndy—which was a joint venture with the American Burndy group has become involved with electronics progressively. In 1976 it added a couple of companies involved in supplying control systems, and then added Vero Electronics in 1979. This company makes circuit boards and is in component distribution.

Next step was in March last year when it bought Boschert, a leading American manufacturer of electronic switching power supplies. In August it bought the outstanding 50 per cent of BICC-Burndy. Then in September it added Sealectro, which makes connectors for high frequency links for the telecommunications industries.

Fielding Newson-Smith said: "In three steps they took their electronics related turnover to above £100m a year". Admittedly only a small chunk in a total of £1,500m but an important one.

BICC also has small growth which will flower in a few years that attract the growth funds, such as optical fibres. Not a side from which to expect but contracts in the short term, but in two or three years.

"Problematical" is the word used by analysts to describe potential sources of news business such as the Channel Tunnel, or further electrification of the British Rail system. But BICC has firmer business than that in prospect.

The best point of all for BICC is that its prospects are so tied to the British economy. And to top it all it has a strong balance sheet.

At the halfway stage net gearing was thought to be at about 24 per cent after taking first half retained profits into account.

After the rights issue and profits increase, allowing for acquisition, this figure could be down to 15 per cent.

Amos Hinton undervalued

Frustration for fund managers is an undervalued stock they cannot get their hands on (Drew Johnston writes). This looks to be the position at Amos Hinton, the north-eastern food and drink retailer, where the share price has been rising steadily. It rose 8p to 308p yesterday.

Inaccessibility of the ordinary shares provides a clue that the share price is rising on fundamentals. It has been regarded as a takeover candidate in the past with Kwik-Save at one stage an interested party, but Hinton is well protected by its family shareholding.

The shareholding structure gives each of the 1.1 million shares 10 times the voting power of the ordinary shares.

A thorough management consultant's review of the business is said to be responsible for putting Hinton's back among the growth shares.

A Common Market view is that Stock Exchange revision of the rules on restricted voting rights will take five or six years to introduce fully. One analyst says that by that time, Hinton should have grown sufficiently to be too big an acquisition bite for any but the largest stores groups.

Whether this view is justified, cutting out its unsuccessful discount stores and concentrating on expanding its fresh foods business seems to be paying off.

Results for the year to March, 1982 are expected to be good. Pretax profit could well be almost double last year's at about £2.4m.

At the half year, profits rose dramatically from £422,000 to £1.09m. The dividend yield is 2.9 per cent, and the price earnings ratio is around 11.

Announcement of figures is expected in the second half of May.

NOTTINGHAM MFG

Knitwear sales push up profits

Nottingham Manufacturing has topped market expectations mainly due to higher sales of its knitted garments caused by the hard winter.

Pretax profits jumped to £19m in the year to december compared with £15m last time — well above estimates which were in the range of £17.5m. This, with news of a higher final dividend of 4.8p gross, making a total of 6.42p against 5.7p gross, sent the group's shares up 4p to 167p, a new high for the year.

Nottingham's figures are impressive by any standards in the depressed textile industry and have come out significantly higher in the second half.

In the first half the group pushed profits up one-third to £5.5m but this was slightly misleading since the first half of 1980 was still suffering from the deepening recession.

But the second-half benefited particulary from greater turnover of its knitted outerwear products which account for 55 per cent of the group's sales.

Total group turnover rose £20m to £192m in the year with most of the increase coming from sales of knitted wear, hosiery and other clothes. Marks & Spencer is still the group's largest customer and although prices have not moved significantly in the period volume is up. In turn Nottingham is M & S's second largest supplier after Courtaulds.

Nottingham considers its trading margins are under pressure but at 7.4 per cent this is still above the average in textile sector.

Raw material prices have held at relatively constant levels and further benefits have come from continuing improvements from the group's rationalization measures taken last year.

The group's exacting managment policy has again proved itself and working capital is tightly under control. Cash on balance, including investment in leased assets, has increased to to £68m to the year end from £51m in the previous year.

Nottingham never releases figures on its carpet division but these activities, despite the recession in the industry, are believed to be in the black.

Carpets account for 15 per cent of turnover and in the current year its latest acquisition, the assets bought recently from the receiver at Homfrey Carpets for £4.5m, should make a positive contribution this year.

EUROFLAME

Shares inquiry

The Stock Exchange is investigating dealings in the shares of Euroflame Holdings, the log-burning stoves distributor, whose Unlisted Securities Market quote was suspended eight days ago after a New Year's Eve announcement that the company would make a substantial loss this year.

Sir Nicholas Goodison, the Exchange chairman, said last week that the Exchange was investigating Euroflame, but hinted that its inquiries were mainly directed at the statements in the group's prospectus before it came to the USM last March.

Yesterday, Mr John Leaman, senior partner of stockbrokers Sternberg, Thomas Clarke & Co who were brokers to the new issue and are still retained, said they were now answering questions from the Stock Exchange on the deals in Euroflame shares.

Mr Leaman added: "But we don't know what the position is with the company's statement and we have not spoken to Tring Hall recently."

Euroflame was bought by the small issuing house Tring Hall Securities, which still has around 53 per cent of the shares. After the company's Stock Exchange suspension at 8p a share, a statement was promised for last Wednesday.

Mr Dennis Poll, for Tring Hall, was said to be unavailable for comment yesterday and a spokesman for Mr John Viall, Euroflame chairman and managing director, said: "He's busy at the moment and then he has to go out."

Mr Viall joined Euroflame in October 1980. In a review of the group's prospects before its USM listing, Sternberg, Thomas Clarke said: "Mr Viall has previously acted as a marketing consultant to Euroflame and has some 20 years' experience as managging director of various businesses and in the sales and marketing field.

LATEST RESULTS

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Anglo-Int. Inv. (F)	—(—)	0.46(0.44)	—(—)	3.2(3)	8/4	5.2(5)
Abbey Pls (F)	9.29(10.15)	0.56(0.87)	8.32(16.58)	0.7(0.7)	—	2.05(2.05)
C.Baynes (F)	2.06(1.92)	0.41(0.34)	3.53(3.63)	0.5(0.4e)	29/4	0.7(0.6e)
Eng&Scot Invst's (F)	—(—)	1.09(1.29)	1.68(1.97)	1.05(1.2)	2/4	1.8(1.8)
Inv.Tst of Grnsey (F)	—(—)	0.61b(0.48b)	—(—)	3.2c(2.8c)	30/4	5c(4.4c)
Joseph Hoyle (I)	1.75(2.26)	0.04(0.09a)	5.13(12.5a)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Jos Hldgs (I)	—(—)	0.14d(0.14d)	1.61(1.68)	1.07(1.07)	2/4	—(—)
Notts. Mfg. (F)	192.7(173.8)	19(15)	18.8(16.53)	3.4(3)	1/7	4.5(4)
Romney Trust (F)	—(—)	1.98(2.02)	4.11(4.52)	3.1(—)	2/4	4.4(4.4)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a=Loss; b=Net revenue, after tax; c=Declared-gross; d=Gross income; e=Adjusted for scrip issue.

DISTILLERS

Stake in bank

Mr John Cater

Distillers, the whisky giant whose chairman is Mr John Cater, has finally confirmed what the stock market had suspected for some time, that it had built up a stake of nearly 5 per cent in the Bank of Scotland.

The company took its stake last July by buying through the market, when the Monopolies and Mergers Commission was still investigating the two rival takeover bids for the Royal Bank of Scotland, the other main Scottish bank, from Standard Chartered and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The commission eventually vetoed the two bids earlier this year and Distillers said yeaterday that it saw its stake just as an investment.

"There is no intention of a takeover in view of the present situation, " said director Mr Charles Robertson but he added: "If the Monopolies and Mergers Commission's view had been otherwise, we might have thought quite differently."

Mr Robertson was reluctant to be drawn on what this meant, although he conceded that a desire to see a big part of Scottich banking remaining independent in the event that Royal Bank was taken had been part of Distillers' strategy.

The stake was taken, however, without the knowledge or desire of the Bank of Scotland, Distillers said. The Bank of Scotland has never made any secret of its wish to stay independent or its opposition to the Royal Bank's merger plans.

Meanwhile, Bank of Scotland shares rose 10p to 452p yesterday, but market men attributed the rise to a good day for clearing bank shares as the reporting season is in full swing rather than to speculation over the Distillers stake.

Cawdaw

Receiver called

Receivers were called in yesterday to Cawdaw Industrial Holdings, the Manchester dyeing house and kitchen furniture group, which has been losing money for three years.

Only a month ago, an encouraging statement was made from Mr Michael Hoare, part-time chairman and a former Playboy director, that Cawdaw's trading losses were beng reduced as a result of cost-cutting measures.

But now the board says the financial position has deteriorated to the point where it felt unable to trade and asked Barclays to call in the receiver. The group had arrangements with Barclays for a seven-year loan of £750,000 and overdrafts up to £2m but present borrowings stand at £2.5m. Cawdaw, formerly the British Cotton and Wool Dyers Association, employs some 500 staff in its factories

Mr Philip Livesey, joint receiver with Mr Cyril Nield of the Manchester office of Cork, Gully, said last night he aimed to keep the business going while reviewing the company. But he hopes to sell all the interests which include engineering activities, DIY and timber, weaving, kitchen furniture and four clothes shops.

Cawdaw lost £944,000 in the last year to March 1981 as sales slipped to £11.5m and the dividend was passed. Closure costs then amounted to £600,000. In the half year to September losses were stemmed to £415,000 compared with £549,000 in the previous year. The group made a profit of £400,000 in 1979.

Late last year Illingworth Morris and Mrs Pamela Mason sold their near 34 per cent stake in the company. The group's shares had recovered a few pence recently before they were suspended last Friday at 14p.

INTERNATIONAL

JAPAN

The Japanese economy is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 4.5 per cent between fiscal 1982 beginning in April, and fiscal 1986, the Japan Economic Research Centre say in a medium-term forecast.

● Chiefly because of a slow-down in exports of steel products and plants, Japan posted the first deficit in 17 years in its trade with China last year, the Japan External Trade Organization say.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Representatives of the United States, Britain and France have handed over 18.4 tonnes of gold to Czechoslovakia under an agreement by which Czechoslovakia compensates for property it nationalized after the Second World War in return for the gold seized from the country by the Nazis and held by Britain and the United States.

CANADA

The United States and Canada held formal talks in Geneva under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade without resolving the Canadian investment limitations challenged by Washington, which claims that agreement by Canada with incoming foreign investors cause international trade distortions.

SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka wants Malaysia to take part in joint ventures in industriues such as coconut oil processing, plastics, orchid cultivation, fish raising and tourism.

FRANCE

CDF Chimie, the chemicals division of the French State Coal Authority, has signed a licensing agreement under which Sumitomo Chemical of Japan, will, use CDF Chimies linear low-destity polyethylene production process.

● In January French retail price growth accelerated to a monthly rate of 1 per cent from 0.6 per cent in December, according to a provisional estimate by the National Statistics Institute in Paris.

● French retail prices rose an estimated 1 per cent last month, compared with a 0.6 per cent rise in December.

CHINA

China's 1981 trade deficit with the United States narrowed to $1,700 (£5.7m) $2,700 (£1.4m) a year earlier, according to United States Commerce Department figures, the *Asian Wall Street Journal* reports.

EGYPT

Egyptian premier, Mr Fouad Mohieddin, has announced new measures to tighten import controls as part of a programme to strengthen domestic production and boost the country's economy.

BELGIUM

Steel output in the non-communist world rose 3 per cent (last month) but fell 4.2 per cent from a year earlier to 35.8 million tonnes, the International Iron and Steel Institute reports from Brussels.

SOUTH KOREA

PYE TVT is to supply television transmitters worth £10.5m to the Korean Broadcasting System.

BIDS AND DEALS

Acceptances of the offer by Societé Génerale holdings for Tanks Consolidated Investments have been received in respect of over 90%, the balance to be acquired compulsorily.

Harris Queensway Group has purchased 12 stores from Newday Holdings for £650,000. The stores are mainly in the Midlands and North-east and have a total area or approximately 89,000 sq ft. They will be added to the group's Harris Furnishing chain of 100 high street furniture stores.

Completion of United Biscuits' acquisition from Colgate Holdings (UK) of the issued share and loan capital of Joseph Terry & Sons, of a wholly owned subsidiary has taken place.

Micro-biologicals, of Fordingbridge, Hampshire, has been acquired by Mr Michael Roach and Mr Keith Thompson with the backing of ICFC and Pegas Holdings, the Lloyds Bank development capital subsidiary. The Company's sales have risen steadily to about £1.1m with profits of £224,000.

The board of Robinson Brothers (Ryders Green) states that after the passing of the Companies Act 1980 it has become necessary for the company to decide whether it wishes to become a new style public limited company or to reregister as a private company.

The directors now propose that it should reregister as a private company.

Holders of the preference shares need have no concern as to the change of status. The preference shares will continue to be quoted on the Stock Exchange as before and the Stock Exchange has confirmed that the election for private company status will not affect the listing.

Occidental Petroleum intends to issue $75m notes due 1897 outside the United States. The notes are expected to be priced on February 26.

SKF Investments has received acceptances in respect of 58,728 preference shares (36 per cent) of the total not already owned by SKF Investments). The offer has closed and will not be revised or extended. SKF holds 346,656 preference shares (77 per cent) and owns all the equity capital.

Hoveringham Group, a subsidiary of Tarmac Roadstone Holdings, announces the sale of the fixed and movable plant assets of its waste control division to Biffa Holdings, a subsidiary of the British Electric Traction Co and a leading waste disposal company.

The division operates waste collection and disposal business from seven depots in the Midlands, and the Home Counties.

The consideration of £2.65m, payable in cash on completion approximately equates to the value of the assets sold and the last audited accounts of the division for the year ended December 31, 1980 showed a pre tax profit of £350,000.

RETAIL SALES

Figures for the volume of retail sales released by the Department of Trade

		Sales by volume seasonally adjusted (1971=100)	Sales by value (not adjusted) % change on year earlier
1980	1st Qtr	104.7	+20
	2nd Qtr	104.1	+12
	3rd Qtr	104.3	+13
	4th Qtr	104.2	+9
1981	1st Qtr	106.6	+9
	2nd Qtr	104.7	+8
	3rd Qtr	105.5	+8
	4th Qtr	105.4	+9
1980	October	104.5	+12
	November	104.2	+10
	December	103.9	+7
1981	January	106.1	+11
	October	106.2	+9
	November	105.6	+9
	December	104.6	+8
1982	January	107.0 (prov)	+8 (prov)

INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES

Caltex Australia reported a 59 per cent drop in net profit during 1981, its first year as a listed company, to A$20.95m from A$1,690m on sales revenue up 62 per cent to A$1,690m from A$1,050m in 1980.

Borg-Warner Corp unit Borg-Warner (Australia) posted its seventh successive record profit in 1981 on record sales and exports, Mr John Clarkson chairman said. Net profits were up 22.5 per cent to A$12.11m against A$9.88m in 1980 on sales up 16.7 per cent to A$225.48m from A$193.18m.



PEOPLE

Whicker in Bell's wonderland

The danger of using a top television man to promote your product is that he may upstage it. In town yesterday from his Jersey exile was Alan Whicker, now a plump and greying 58 year old, who spoke and wrote the commentary for *"Whicker in Bell's World,"* A 45-minute colour film designed to show publicans and others why Bell's whisky is now our biggest seller with around a quarter of the United Kingdom market.

Your Sassenach diarist was not convinced that the neighing of bagpipes, view of the Forth Bridge, or the unsettling sight of whisky being bottled like milk will help Bell's sell one extra bottle. But the film did cost £150,000, it did net Mr Whicker around £35,000, and Mr Marais Steyn, the South African ambassador and other diplomatic bigwigs stopped by for a tot.

Whicker, incidentally, has hours and hours of film for both BBC and ITV already in the can, and in three weeks we get his autobiography. I wonder what it will be called.



Alan Whicker and Bell's chairman and managing director Raymond Miquel

Peter Prior, parachutist, limerick reciter, motorcyclist, chairman of the Bulmer Cider group and an executive who believes in sending his managers and shop stewards on outward bound courses, was named communicator of the year yesterday by the British Association of Industrial Editors. Mr Prior announced Bulmer's sponsorship of the Strongbow Award, a new accolade for the best annual company report also sent to employees. He complained to his audience, which included the Duke of Gloucester, several MPs and a Cabinet minister that separate company reports for workers were patronizing.

Cosmo male's snap decision

Brian Braithwaite is one of the few men to be seen around the place at the Soho offices of the magazine Cosmopolitan.

Braithwaite is the founder-publisher of the magazine, which is celebrating its tenth anniversary. He tells me, however, that of Cosmopolitan's readership of more than 440,600 no less than a quarter are men.

One of the magazine's claims to fame, he tells me is that it has yet to print a photograph of Princess Diana and probably will not even when she has her baby this summer.

"We might print something about the Princess if she was doing something interesting — say if she were given the chairmanship of the Equal Opportunities Commission — and was doing it well."

Pipe dealers from all over the world gathered in Blenheim Palace for the Dunhill Pipe Dealers' World Conference to be welcomed by that supreme pipe smoker, Sir Harold Wilson, in the birthplace of that supreme cigar smoker, Sir Winston Churchchill.

Among them was Mrs Jean Bain of Irvine, California. She smokes a pipe all the time. In her two shops in Costa Mesa and Westminster, she sells more than £300,000 worth of pipes, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes annually.

"I've been smoking apipe for seven years and smoke about four ounces a week — all English blends. I particularly like Dunhill's Standard Mixture Mild which costs £2.50 in this country and only £1.17 in the States."

Adler's the name in tapestry

Expansion is on the mind of David Jamieson, sales and marketing director for the Middle East of Holiday Inns, which claims to be the number one world chain with 1,750 properties.

Jamieson is sniffing round under-hoteled spots in Egypt like Luxor and Aswan — but has decided not to join the rush into Nile hotel boats.

He's most pleased with the latest Holiday Inn in Kuwait, just opened between Kuwait City and the airport, which sports a 24 foot wide tapestry designed by Banbury's Richard and Elizabeth Adler and woven on a specially built loom at Edinburgh.

Peter Wainwright

John Whitmore

Recasting monetary policy— quality not quantity

Monetary policy is dead, long live monetary policy. Dating the demise of the simplistic Mark One version of monetary policy — hit the money supply target and all will be well — is a matter of choice. Probably there is no specific date to fix on. What we have seen is a slow demise as ministers and officials have come to appreciate more fully both the theoretical weaknesses and the practical difficulties of an over-rigid approach to monetarism.

The Mark Two version of monetary policy into which we have evolved over the past year or so is what might most sensibly be called a policy of general financial discipline rather than very much else.

The basic structure of the original policy will still be there when the chancellor presents his Budget on March 9, and rightly so. Some kind of infrastructure is still required. The medium term financial strategy will still be there. A money supply target will also be there, probably focussing once again on the broad measure of banking money, sterling M3 (notes and coins in circulation together with residents' sterling deposits with British banks).

Moreover, some of the trappings of the new monetary policy will probably be absent. The exchange rate may bear a mention as one of the many financial gauges the Government now reads. But there will be no menion of an exchange rate target, partly because that would present a target for markets to shoot down, and partly because the new flexibility calls for a moving, or rather a moveable, target anyway.

The Government's more flexible approach to monetary policy is, by and large, to be welcomed. It recognises that a whole range of domestic monetary gauges need to be monitored, and then assessed in conjunction with each other.

It recognizes too that qualitative interpretation of financial information is as important a the strictly quantitative readings. And the more so in such a volatile international situation.

The fear, of course, is that the use of a broader range of financial indicators will simply lead to the authorities using their discretion to over-ride any awkward gauge for the wrong reasons.

In short, the new pragmatism and flexibility could rapidly degenerate into laxity and weakness.

In several of his recent speeches the Govenor of the Bank of England, Mr Gordon Richardson, has gone out of his way to try and lay such fears at rest. He has spoken out in support of the broader approach to monetary policy but at the same time stressed the need to use this broader approach to maintain the disciplines required to defeat inflation.

The fear of backsliding is entirely natural, of course. Whether sufficient determination exists to maintain financial discipline will only become apparent over time.

But the relapse into easy ways is not the only fear of many more dogmatic monetarists. Inevitably, they see the new monetary policy as one large contradiction in terms.

> The fear is that the new pragmatism and flexibility could rapidly degenerate into laxity and weakness

The one aim of monetarism, they argue, is to control the supply of money. That cannot be done so long as the authorities attempt both to control the supply and retain a grip on the pricing of money at the same time. And that applies whether one is talking about interference with the domestic pricing through interest rates or the external pricing through the exchange rate.

How sensible, then, is the evolution of monetary policy that we are now seeing?

As far as the use of a broader range of monetary indicaters goes, the trend seems eminently sensible. While sterling M3, probably remains the one aggregate the authorities can get closest to controlling, at least for the moment, it is a far from perfect measure for a number of reasons. Over and above the problem of Goodhart's Law (whereby any indicator tends to become distorted and so to lose its value once it becomes a target), the nature of sterling M3 is being changed by the increased use of bank deposits for savings purposes and (the other side of the coin) the need for the banks to bid in more deposits to finance both their increasing role as providers of medium term credit to industry and their expanding share of the home loans market.

Given that, there is not only a clear need for flexibility in the official approach to sterling M3, but also an additional need to look at as many monetary indicators as possible to interpret what is happening to the economy or important financial flows at any particular time.

For example, the large build-up in residents' holdings of foreign currency deposits last year probably served to keep sterling M3 growth lower than it otherwise might have been. Similarly, if these deposits are now being converted back into sterling to pay off tax bills, as the January money supply figures seem to suggest, we have the obvious explanation as to why the domestic money supply has continued to grow rather than contract through the main tax paying season. (Precisely how large the effect is, depends on whether the sterling bought to meet tax payments comes from residents or non-residents).

Whether the authorities did, or should have, taken cognisance of this development in executing monetary policy last year, may be open to doubt. But they should certainly have been aware that hopes of a contracing money supply through the present tax paying season, were very much a hope rather than a racing certainty.



Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England: supports the broader approach, but stresses the need for discipline

A more central and more critical indicator to the athorties is probably domestic credit expansion (DCE-bank lending to public and private sector), at least as defined net of sterling lending overseas. DCE, together with exchange rate considerations, were probable the main considerations behind the hike in domestic interest rates from 12 to 16 per cent late last summer.

Many monetarists are none too keen on putting DCE on a par with sterling M3. Yet in the sense that monetary creation is a two round process, with the spending of a new credit creating a new deposit for further potential spending, DCE must rank as a primary indicator.

This is particularly true over the short term since credit created in the economy may never show up in the money supply if the credit is placed or spent overseas (or even fished out of the pool by the foreign exchange intervention of the Bank of England).

The usefulness of DCE (and its components) seems all the more apparant, moreover; in a world when freedom of capital controls together with enormous volatility on the international financial scene, can produce large scale movements of money into and out of the domestic money supply over the short term.

Whether that is the same as saying that the Government is right to add exchange rate targetry to its monetary policy is another matter.

The suspicion must be that there are adverse medium trade-offs involved in any sustained form of foreign exchange intervention, unless domestic policy is adapted to the exchange rate target — in which case the trade-off becomes more short term and generally visible.

The temptation to create a degree of exchange rate stability is obviously very attractive. But it also smacks of storing up trouble for the future and is symptomatic of an increasing wish on the part of governments to temper market volatility which threatens to destabilise the real economy.

Indeed the long term consequence of a persistance with a floating exchange rate regime may well be the need for governments to intervene more regularly and more directly in the running of their domestic economies.

Cat food commercial scratched

MARKETING AND ADVERTISING: THE CONTROLS

By Torin Douglas

Last week, in a move that took the advertising business by surprise, the Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) gave the thumbs down to one of the longest-running and best-known campaign claims.

For 12 years, on television, Pedigree Petfoods has been advertising the country's biggest-selling canned cat food, Whiskas, with the copyline: "In tests, eight out of ten cat owners say their cats prefer it." This claim has proved acceptable throughout that period to the Independent Broadcasting Authority, (IBA) the statutory body which controls advertising on television and radio.

Now, however, the ASA, which controls all non-broadcast advertising, including ads in newspapers and magazines, on posters and in cinemas, has refused to allow the claim, as a result of which the IBA has decided that the television claim too should be modified.

The story illustrates both the strengths and weaknesses of Britain's dual advertising control system, which is generally regarded as one of the world's strictest. Behind it lies a dispute between rival research consultants as to the correct methodology for tests of this sort.

Adding interest is Pedigree Petfoods' reputation as one of the most meticulous companies in research matters, invariably going to great lengths to ensure that its claims are justifiable.

The advertisement which the ASA turned down was a poster which used a shortened version of the television copyline — "Eight out of ten cat owners say their cats prefer it" — and it only came to the ASA's attention after a complaint from a member of the public.

ASA chairman Lord McGregor said last week: "The (ASA) council considered the complaint on a number of occasions with very great care as befitted a case involving an advertiser of the highest integrity and reputation.

"After detailed inquiries into the methodology of the Pedigree Petfoods survey and its statistical procedures, the council concluded that the findings of the research they provided as substantiation of their claim did not in fact support what was being claimed."

What the ASA's research consultants objected to was the fact that the "don't knows" in the survey had been excluded. There was no question that eight out to ten cat owners *who expressed a preference* chose Whiskas. It was that the ASA's consultants thought that the 10 per cent of the sample who were "don't knows" should not have been discounted.

Once the IBA heard that the ASA was investigating a complaint it decided to have another look at the claim itself. "We had reservations about the exclusion of the 'don't knows' for some time though we had no complaints" says Mr Harry Theobalds, the IBA's head of advertizing control."

"We keep closely in touch with the ASA and when we discovered they had a complaint we put the matter to our Advertising Advisory Committee, and then opened up discussions with Pedigree and the television companies."





The Whiskas television commercial now says: "In tests, eight out of ten cat owners who expressed a preference say their cats prefer it." The poster, which was a test campaign, has finished its run and Pedigree is not planning to use any print media in the immediate future.

Pedigree's marketing director, Mr Tony Hallatt, fought hard against the ruling, but is not questioning the verdict. "We at Pedigree Petfods totally accept the voluntary regualtory system within advertising" he says. "We believe there have to be bodies like the ASA and given this belief we accept the judgment without reservation. If the umpire gives you out you don't question the decision.

"However, if you ask whether we were justified in running this advertising in the past, I have to say we were. We don't believe the claim is misleading and successive control bodies over the years have approved it."

Whether the IBA should have approved it over all these years is another matter. "Because nobody complained to us, we never had any reason to look at it again" says Mr Theobalds. "I don't regard this case as the end of the world because it was certainly not intended to mislead people and I don't think it did mislead people. It just needed to be made clearer."

Mr Hallatt would like to see some changes made to the procedures of the ASA, in spite of his basic belief in its role. He would like advertisers to be able to discuss cases directly with people sitting in judgement, instead of having everything communicated in writing.

And he would like his company's own researchers to be able to discuss matters of methodology directly with the control bodies' experts, because he believes his people know a good deal more about their own marketing area than do consultants who have been drafted in specially for the occasion.

What the incident does do, however, is illustrate how carefully advertising claims are scrutinised by the authorities, either before they appear (in the case of the IBA) or once a complaint has been received (in the case of the ASA).

The current ASA cases report, for example, which deals with complaints received or resolved in December, shows that 91 of the 218 complaints were upheld by the ASA.

Car manufacturer BMW was the subject of 12 complaints from the public for its newspaper campaign inviting readers to find out about the BMW series "on *News At Ten* tonight". Further advertisements read: "If you missed the demonstration of the new BMW 5 series on *News At Ten*..." and "No wonder it was on *News At Ten* every night for a week".

The complainants pointed out that the BMW series had not been on *News At Ten* but had featured in an advertisement at 10.15 pm. They thought that the reference to the programme was misleading.

The judgment of the ASA was as follows: "The advertisers stated that, in their view, readers of the publications were unlikely to take the reference literally. The authority considered, however, that the reference to the programme *News At Ten* was highly likely to mislead and the advertisers were requested to avoid using this approach in future campaigns."

Whether such a judgment, coming several weeks after the campaign had finished, is of practical value is something that opponents of the voluntary control system dispute. They believe that, like the broadcasting controls administered statutorily by the IBA, every advertisement in the press, cinema or on posters should be vetted in advance by a control body. Alternatively, since this is almost certainly impractical, with millions of advertisements appearing in newspapers every year, they believe there should be legal penalties against advertisers who transgress the rules.

The Labour Government supported such a view in the mid-1970s and the advertising business lobbied long and hard to persuade the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection and the Office of Fair Trading that the business could regulate its own affairs.

This campaign was successful, though in the process the advertising business undertook to strengthen its controls, instituting a levy of 0.1 per cent on all non-broadcast advertising budgets, to finance the system through an Advertising Standards Board of Finance, and increasing the number of people from outside the advertising business who sat on the ASA Council.

Business Editor

Opposing higher commissions

The Stock Exchange Council is not having an easy time with its proposals for a rise in commission charges. Profitable broking firms are questioning whether the rise in commissions, especially those affecting private clients, are really necessary. But there are a number of medium-sized firms which, lacking profitable specialities such as corporate, Far East or gilt business, are finding life a struggle.

Since it is natural for the more successful firms to be among the most voluble, it is probably not surprising that there is a loud chorus of protest against increases in that highly political area — private clients. The most successful feel competent to compete with existing commissions — they are after all only minimal.

But the Stock Exchange Council is only the trade association to the industry, and as such should react to opinion that carries weight in the industry. So it remains to be seen if it is swayed by arguments against its package, designed to increase total commission revenue by 7.3 per cent. While proposing cuts in commissions on certain large bargains.

At three brokers with very different styles, Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee, Laurence Prust and Guy Puckle the partners are strongly against increases in commissions particularly to the private client.

At Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee the senior partner, Mr Richard Fulford says he sees little evidence of efficient firms being unprofitable. He is against higher commissions to private clients. He feels they will discourage this already shrinking business, as well as being unwise tactically when the Office of Fair Trading is preparing its case against the stock exchange monopoly.

He raises a highly topical point that if the council is worried about the capital base of stockbroking firms, then the simplest thing is to tighten capital requirments.

At laurence Prust Mr Bill Stutterford says that in his view it is a mistake to treat bargains of £2,000 to £7,000 as small — they are the backbone of Stock Exchange business

At a very much smaller firm, Guy Puckle, the view is very much that anyone can already charge more than the minimum

Cleary there's a good deal of argument about how profitable private client business is depending on individual brokers allocation of costs. But there is also a strong suspicion that the securities industry remains heavily overbroked.

Belgium Hard times

Belgium's Government cut through the country's economic problems with a vengeance this weekend when it devalued the franc and imposed a tough domestic austerity package.

The structural problem of Belgium has been apparent for some time. Its membership of the European Monetary System has led to the franc being overvalued for the traditional industries, such as steel, on which it has depended.

This in turn has produced ever-growing government subsidies to the declining industries which have had to be financed out of borrowing at high interest rates. The high interest rates have made it even more difficult for the new private industries the country needs to grow.

What has been missing in the past is the option of devaluation. Indexation of wages meant that any price increase automatically pushed up costs, thus undoing the benefits.

A combination of wage and price controls with devaluation was the only way out of this mess. But even if the final 8.5 per cent devaluation is big enough (which many in the market doubt), the Government will have a tough time making it stick. In order to get agreement, the Prime Minister M Martens had to exclude the Socialists from the coalition.

Subsidies EEC questions

State industries in Europe are complaining bitterly over a directive from the European Commission which obliges member governments to reveal all on public funding for the industries.

The object of the exercise is to ensure that European governments are not breaching the competition rules of the community

But the enterprises claim that the EEC interpretation of state aid unfairly discriminates against them. This is because it starts off from the premise that all money flowing from government to industry is *prima facie* state aid

Yet for publicly-owned industries the state may simply substitute for the private market. This does not mean that the industries are in a privileged financial position, perhaps the reverse.

For instance, in Britain the state acts as banker and sole shareholder for the main nationalized industries. So funds raised from the state acting in these roles should not be counted as aid unless the terms and conditions are more favourable than a comparable private company could get from its bankers or shareholders.

Even the funding of losses may not always count as state aid, some would argue, since private sector holding companies will also fund the losses of subsidiaries if they believe this is in the longer run interests of the group.

The confusion between state financing of public enterprizes and state aid for them arises largely because the EEC Commission has failed to distinguish between the state as state and the state as *proprieteur*.

US LABOUR RELATIONS

Unions face an 'era of givebacks'

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The success of the ailing Ford Motor Company in negotiating big wage concessions from its trade union workers is encouraging other American companies to press their labour forces to agree to a new series of cost-cutting measures including a freeze on wages, loss of paid holidays and reduced retirement benefits.

Over the next six months these demands are likely to surface in negotiations affecting more than one million workers in the rubber, textiles, airline, oil refining, and electrical products industries.

It is the beginning of what has been described as the "era of givebacks" in which companies are asking workers to accept a lower standard of living in return for job guarantees and fewer plant closures.



Ford workers in Detroit: pace-setting wages deal

All this is being done in the name of the faltering United States economy which has reversed three decades of trade union growth and forced the workforce into a bargaining corner.

While important employer such as Ford ar reporting huge losses of $1,100 million for 1981, they cannot afford to keep production capacity at boom year levels or agree to sizable wage increases.

In this environment jobs become a more important issue than salary growth. Ford's negotiations with the United Autoworkers produced an unprecedented two-and-a-half year contract under which workers agreed to wage and benefit concessions which could total as much as $200m to Ford's net income in 1982 alone.

In return Ford agreed to a two-year alt on plant closures related to purchases by the company of inexpensive parts made abroad. The company also gave union members other job guarantees.

Just five years ago almost no national labour leader would agree to consider, much less negotiate, this kind of pact which will mean additional layoffs at Ford plants and an actual cut, taking inflation into account, in the annual income of workers.

But times have changed and American trade unions are now on the run. After decades of growth, union membership in America, now at an estimated 22.4 million workers, is at a low level acoounting for only 21 per cent of the entire workforce. This is the smallest share since the war.

The erosion in membership can be traced to high unemployment and changing job patterns, particularly in the highly unionized older industries such as steel, ruber, and transport.

The UAW alone, for example, lost more than 300,000 in 1979 because of layoffs. This situation is forcing trade union leaders to give up hard won wages and benefits in the interests of saving faltering companies and therefore more jobs for their members.

This is the "new reality" which prompted the 432,000 member Teamsters Union ot seek an early contract settlement this year, and the Meatpackers Union, with 50,000 members to agree to wage concessions in early bargaining to give cash relief to giant companies in the industry, including Armour Swift and Wilson.

The same pattern is evident in many industries. To keep Consolidated Rail Corportation from being sold piecemeal to competitors, for example, employees gave up $200m a year in pay rises. Pan American World Airways said it needed a 10 per cent pay reduction from employees to stay aloft and the unions agreed.

Union leaders say they expect the dwindling membership trend to continue in the short term. Veteran leaders believe however that history proves the trend will be reversed again if the economy does not improve markedly.

"It is when workers begin to feel they are being abused that they will come into the unions again. As things tighten up in the economy this wil occur" Mr Douglas Fraser, the Auto Workers president, said.

SWEDEN

Battle lines drawn on industry issue

Sweden's national elections in September are still far off, but a hard fightis forecast on the fundamental issue of who should own and control the nation's leading industries.

What is arousing normally calm Nordic tempers is the opposition Social Democratic Party's platform calling for the establishment of so-called Wage-Earners' Investment Funds that would gradually buy out shares of major Swedih industries. This effectively would put the companies under the control of regional public authorities.

"We have come to the conclusion this would be a disaster for Swedish industry", according to Mr Ola Virin, a top economist for the Swedish industry federation.

Mr Lars Bergstig, a spokesman for the Liberal Party, which forms the present minority government together with the Centre Party, says that the funds plan will change the basis of Sweden's economic system.

In even stronger terms, Mr Bengt Sjonell, a Centre Party member of parliament, and the party's former spokesman on energy policy, warns that Wage Earner Funds will give labour union radicals control of the economy, with nothing to prevent them "going in the Polish or Soviet direction".

But Mr Michael Sohlman, research secretary of the Social Democratic Party, rejects attacks on the Wage Earner Funds which he says were a means of decreasing the concentration of ownership of industry and increasing investment in job-creating production.

Mr Sohlmal says the funds were not conceived like any existing form of public ownership in Eastern Europe or the West, but were actually a mechanism that would increase profitability and cut inflation.

Under the Social Democrats' current version of the funds proposal, corporate profits above a certain level would be taxed 20 per cent with the proceeds turned over to funds run by each of Sweden's 24 counties to be used to buy industrial shares in the stock exchange. Workers would also contribute 1 per cent of wages to the funds.

Opponents of the Social Democrats' plan do not challenge Mr Sohlman's assertion that investment is falling in Sweden. Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, one of the nation's largest commercial banks, predicts in its economic outlook for Sweden that gross fixed investment by business will decline 5 per cent in 1982 on top of a 9 per cent drop in 1981.

But banking sources assert that Sweden's very high marginal tax rate and previous Socialist policies, as well as the worldwide recession, are behind the reluctance of businesses to invest in Sweden.

According to one banker, a revolt against Sweden's high taxes and total welfare state was brewing. He said this reflected growing support for the Conservative Moderate Party, which dropped out of the governing coalition in spring 1981 in a fight over tax reform but passively supports the current government headed by Prime Minister Torbforn Falldin.

CAPITAL MARKETS

Kepco, the Korean Electric Power Corporation, is discussing with banks raising a $300m (£162m) syndicated loan. The corporation is also considering a variable rate note issue of $40m to $50m, possibly in Japanese yen.

Kepco is likely to draw down any loan almost straightaway, thereby avoiding commitment fees. The loan is to finance Kepco's nuclear power plant programme.

Occidenial International Fianance is floating a $75m, five-year note issue with an indicated 16.75 per cent coupon and open pricing through a syndicte led by Swiss Bank Corp International and Dean Witter Reynolds International.

Guaranteed by Occidental Petroleum, the notes are first callable in 1986 at 100.5. The signing is scheduled for February 26.

Canadair Ltd., The Canadian state airline, is floating a $150m five-year issue at 99.75 bearing 15.50 per cent to yield 15.58 per cent at maturity, the syndicate manager, Morgan Guaranty Ltd., said.

The arrangements provide for Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. to guarantee the issue until the Canadian Parliament approves legislation to enable the Canadian government to assume the guaranty.

A representative of Morgan Guaranty said this probably will take about two months.

Seiyu Stores of Japan said it will issue a $15m bond due 1978 in the Asian dollar market with Daiwa Securities as lead-manager.

The bonds, guaranteed by the Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, will be in denominations of $5,000 and will be issued with warrants, each entitling the holder to subscribe for shares of common stock in Seiyu.

Interest on the bonds, which will be priced at par, is expected to be 11 per cent payable annually, and in both the bonds and warrants will be listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange, the company said.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
At constant factor cost (1975=100)

		Expenditure data	Income data	Output data	Average estimate
1979	Q1	107.1	108.9	108.4	108.1
	Q2	110.3	112.7	112.1	111.7
	Q3	108.9	110.1	110.0	109.7
	Q4	109.6	111.6	110.6	110.6
1980	Q1	108.6	110.1	109.7	109.5
	Q2	106.6	109.2	108.1	108.0
	Q3	106.2	105.9	106.3	106.4
	Q4	106.1	107.3	104.7	106.0
1981	Q1	105.6	105.8	104.2	105.2
	Q2*	—	105.5	103.8	—
	Q3*	—	106.0	104.5	—
	Q4	—	—	104.8	—

*As a result of the industrial action by civil servants, no estimate of the expenditure-based measure is less reliable than usual.

COMMODITIES

COPPER: Higher grade closed firmer. — Afternoon. — Higher grade cash, £868.50-869.00; three months £896.50-897.00. Sales 10,625 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £866-867.00; three months, £892-892.50; Sales: 100 tonnes. Morning. — Higher grade cash, £863.50-64.50; three months, £891.50-892.00. Settlement, £864.50. Sales 5,425 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £860-62.50; three months, £888-88.50. Settlement, £862.50. Sales 525 tonnes.

TIN: Standard tin, cash, was easy; three months steady. — Afternoon. — Standard cash, £8,600-8,610 a tonne; three months £7,845-7,850. Sales, 1,950 tonnes. High grade, cash £8,600-8,610, three months £7,845-7,850. Sales, Nil tonnes. Morning. — Standard cash £8,710-20; three months £7,860-70. Settlement, £8,720. Sales, 1,000 tonnes. High grade, cash £8,710-20; three months, £7,860-70. Settlement, £8,720. Sales, Nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M33.96 a picul.

LEAD Closed steadier.— Afternoon. — Cash £331.50-332 per tonne, three months £342-342.50. Sales, 2,050 tonnes. Morning — Cash £328.50-29.00; three months £339.50-40.00. Settlement £329.00. Sales, 3,775 tonnes.

ZINC was steady.— Afternoon —Cash £438.50-439.50 per tonne; three months, £443.50-£444.00. Sales, 2,150 tonnes. Morning — Cash £437.50-38.00, three months £442-42.50. Settlement, £438.00. Sales, 2,075 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £187.50 ($346.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steady, but quiet — Bullion market (fixing levels). — Spot, 437.15p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 828.50); three months, 452.05p (857.80c); six months, 467.35p (883.40c); one year, 499.45p (935.20c). London Metal Exchange. — Afternoon. — Cash, 452-457p; three months, 453-455.5p. Sales, 57 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning. — Cash, 436.5-37.5p; three months, 451.5-52.0p. Settlement, 437.0p. Sales, 53 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon. —Cash, £583-583.00 per tonne; three months £604-605.00. Sales, 4,750 tonnes. Morning —Cash, £581.50-582.00, three months £602-2.50. Settlement, £582.00. Sales, 5,725 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady.—Afternoon. —Cash, £3,005-3,010 per tonne; three months £3,040-3,045. Sales, 300 tonnes. Morning —Cash, £3,000-3,005, three months £3,030-35. Settlement, £3,005. Sales, 350 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo).—March, 45.00-45.20 (expired); April, 45.80-46.20; April-June, 47.30-47.40; July-Sep, 50.80-51.00; Oct-Dec, 54.10-54.20; Jan-March, 57.20-57.30; April-June, 60.10-60.30; July-Sep, 63.10-63.40; Oct-Dec, 66.30-66.40. Sales: 20 at five tonnes and 245 at fifteen tonnes including three options.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): March, 1370-1374; May, 1278-1281; July, 1227-1228; Sep, 1212-1214; Nov, 1190-1198; Jan, 1185-1198; March, 1175-1197. Sales: 4,361 lots, including 52 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton). — March, 1162-1163; May, 1136-1137; July, 1156-1157; Sept, 1170-1171; Dec, 1189-1190; March, 1207-1210; May, 1216-1220. Sales: 2,111 lots. ICCO prices daily (Feb 19), 94.34c; indicator price (Feb 22) 5-day average, 94.95c. (US cents per lb).

SUGAR. — The London daily price of "raws" was £2.00 lower at £173; the "whites" price was £2.00 lower at £180. Futures (£ per tonne): March, 173.25-173.40; May, 174.25-174.35; Aug, 176.65-176.75; Oct, 179.70-181.90; Jan, 181.50-181.75; March, 184.75-185.00; May, 187.25-187.50. Sales: 7,009 lots. ISA prices (Feb 19): daily, 13.45c; 15-day average, 13.25c.

SOYABEANMEAL (£ per tonne). —Feb, expired; April 130.30-130.70— June 128.40-128.60; Aug 128.60-128.90; Oct 129.50-130.40; Dec 130.00-132.50; Feb 130.00-134.50. Sales: 81 lots, including one kerb.

WOOL.— NZ Crossbreds, No 2 contract (cents per kilo): March 395-400; May 407-410; Aug 417-421; Oct 418-422; Dec 421-425; Jan 425-429; March 430-433; May 435-438; Aug 445-450. Sales: 105 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic). — WHEAT. — Canadian western red spring, No.1 13½ per cent unquoted. United States dark northern spring. No. 1 14 per cent Feb £118.00; Mch £120.00; Apl £109.50 trans-shipment east coast sellers. United States hard winter, 13½ per cent Mch £115.00 quoted trans-shipment east coast. EEC, unquoted. English feed fob: Mch £115.00; Apl Jne £118.00 east coast sellers.

MAIZE. — French: Mch £133.50 seller trans-shipment. S. Afr. white unquoted. S. Afr. yellow Apl £80.50 quoted.

BARLEY. — English feed fob: Apl Jne £114.25 east coast sellers. All cif U.K. unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market Gafta). EEC origin. —

BARLEY: March £106.00; May £109.55; Sept £102.45; Nov £106.30; January £110.15. Sales: 187 lots.

WHEAT: March £110.50; May £114.30; July £117.80; Sept £106.85; Nov £110.50; January £114.30. Sales 82 lots.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($US per tonne).—Feb, 284.00-85.00; March, 272.75-73.00; April, 265.50-66.00; May, 263.00-63.25; June, 264.00-65.00; July, 264.50-66.00; Aug, 266.00-71.00; Sept, 272.00-77.00; Oct, 275.00-85.00. Sales: 390 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—April, £136.00; Nov, £66.30; Feb, £76.80. Sales: 921 lots of 40 tonnes each.

LESS DEMAND AT LONDON TEA AUCTION: Market sources reported less demand than of late for the 35,224 packages of tea on offer yesterday.

Assams sold readily, but were generally one to three pence per kilo easier. Selected bright liquoring East African CTC's held values, but mediums were very irregular and closed one to three pence per kilo down. Central Africans followed a similar pattern.

Ceylons met limited competition and apart from a few brighter lines which remained firm, most were lower with plain BOP's rather weak.—Reuter.

LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver, which is in troy ounces): Copper fell 1,525 to 122,200; Tin fell 265 to 20,295; Lead rose 775 to 64,300; Zinc fell 1,325 to 62,700; Aluminium rose 2,200 to 176,200; Nickel fell 18 to 1,734; Silver fell 1.61m to 31.54m.

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The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
124	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	124	+1	10.0	8.1	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	70	—	4.7	6.7	11.1	15.4
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	43	—	4.3	10.0	3.6	8.1
205	187	Bardon Hill	203	+1	9.7	4.8	9.9	12.9
104	71	Deborah Services	71	—	6.0	8.5	3.5	6.7
131	97	Frank Horsell	131	+1	6.4	4.9	11.8	24.3
83	39	Frederick Parker	83	—	6.4	7.7	4.2	8.1
78	46	George Blair	51	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	Ind. Prec. Castings	95	—	7.3	7.7	6.8	10.3
106	100	Isis Conv Pref	106	—	15.7	14.8	—	—
113	94	Jackson Group	96	+1	7.0	7.3	3.0	6.8
130	108	James Burrough	112	—	8.7	7.8	8.2	10.3
334	250	Robert Jenkins	252	+2	31.3	12.4	3.5	8.9
59	51	Scruttons "A"	58	—	5.3	9.1	8.9	8.3
222	161	Torday & Carlisle	161	—	10.7	6.6	5.2	9.6
15	10	Twinlock Ord	13½	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinlock 15% ULS	77	—	15.0	19.5	—	—
44	26	Unilock Holdings	26	—	3.0	11.5	4.6	7.9
103	73	Walter Alexander	76	+1	6.4	8.4	5.0	8.8
263	212	W. S. Yeates	228	+2	13.1	5.7	4.3	8.3

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crds	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams & Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 11%, £10,000 up to £50,000 11½%, £50,000 and over 12¼%.

RUGBY UNION

Rogers reads the Riot Act

By Peter West, Rugby Correspondent

In his post this morning every member of the England party invited to play against Wales at Twickenham on Saturday week will receive a letter from the chairman of selectors, "Budge" Rogers. It will set out in no uncertain terms what he thought about the team's behaviour at the dinner after the French game in Paris at the weekend.

At a press conference in London yesterday, Mr Rogers made it plain that his players will be left in no doubt what is expected of them in such public occasions in future. He stressed that some of the things that happened went far beyond the limits of tolerance and intimated that unless there was a radical improvement in outlook, some individual heads would roll: "I was very upset and felt pretty ashamed", he said.

"I feel responsible for the team's behaviour and was unable to control it."

The loose head prop, Colin Smart, was thought to have imbibed — whether knowingly or not, is still not absolutely clear — a bottle of the after shave lotion which had been presented to all guests, subsequently, in dire straits. He was conveyed to hospital where he spent the night before returning home with the Rugby Union doctor later on Sunday. Smart later attributed his collapse to too much champagne. Glasses were smashed; a table occupied by some of the England players collapsed; a French waiter was lathered in sauce.

If someone poured the after-shave into Smart's drink, no doubt it seemed very amusing at the time to a bunch of high-spirited young men celebrating a satisfying victory after taking on board a liberal amount of drink while waiting for their first meal in many hours.

But the result of that stupidity and other boorish goings-on added up to the unacceptable face of rugby union football. What consenting males do in private of such occasions is thei own affair, but by doing it in public they insult their hosts and embarasses their own countrymen. By such unthinking actions players proud to wear an England jersey bring discredit to rugby and reveal themselves as poor ambassadors for their country.



Brooks: time and a place for wreckers



Rogers: Ashamed at players' behaviour

In expressing his concern for the effects of such behaviour on the image of the game the RFU secretary, Bob Weighill, understandably was at pains to explain how it might gave been triggered off:

"The players, naturally, were on a bit of a high after their win" he said. "Most of them had eaten their last meal around mid-morning. There was no tea to eat after the match, only drinks. There were more drinks at the reception before the dinner and more wine before the meal was served over half an hour after everyone had sat down"

This background was confirmed by Mr ROgers but neither he nor Air Commodore Weighill sought to offer it as a valid excuse. The RFU secretary added, however, that "we had all seen heard much worse." That may be true. But it means that rugby players representing their countries or the Lions — as well as the unions involved — must have been grateful on some occasions for the reticence of the media.

In Paris, once Smart had been carried of to hospital — to the knowledge of the French press — and once the RFU president, David Brooks, had felt bound to make a public apology to his hosts, there was no way the story could have been kept out of the papers here. Mr Brooks said: "I was the greatest 'wrecker' in my time but you have to wreck without upsetting other people."

In short term as well as long the publicity given to it — and reactions that have followed — should help to concentrate the minds of England's rugby representatives on conducting themselves at oficial functions with a civilized sense of responsibility. Mr Rogers has had no option but to read the Riot Act.

In Air Commodore Weighill's view the chairman's letter to his players was sufficiently well worded to require no further official action. He forsaw no formal inquest, although conceding that the RFU committee inevitably would be discussing the matter. He said that in the course of his usual letter to the French federation he would obviously make suitable expressions of regret. "The whole episode has been most unfortunate," he added.

One would like to think it might never have happened if the French federation had borrowed a leaf from the RFU's sensible book and arranged for the players in both teams to sit with each other. At the RFU dinner in the Hilton hotel, where the service is much slicker anyway, the players sit next to their immediate opponents on the field.

Keeping Hare in place

The England team to play Wales in their last championship match of the season, at Twickenham on Saturday week, will be the same as that which defeated France, 27-15, in Paris. This means Steve Smith will win a 25th cap, an English record for a scrum half.

There will, however, be one change among the reserves: The Wasps full back, Nick Stringer, who had the ill luck because of a hamstring injury to miss a cap in Paris, has been called up in place of Marcus Rose.

There was little doubt that the England selectors would stick by a side whose performance against France has inspired hope that one more good win can ensure second place in the championship. This surely was an occasion when "Dusty" Hare, whose 13 caps have been spread over a period of eight years, must have felt certain he had confirmed his place by scoring 19 points and giving a rock-like, all-round display.

Steve Bainbridge, the Gosforth lock, has earned a second chance to show his mettle, against forwards who will give him a sterner examination. Nick Jeavons, who came off with a twisted ankle in Paris (to be replaced for the second time in an international by Bob Hesford), is expected to be fit.

ENGLAND: W H Hare (Leicester); J Carleton (Orrell); C R Woodward (Leicester), P W Dodge (Leicester), M A C Slemen (Liverpool); L Cusworth (Leicester), S J Smith (Sale, captain); C E Smart (Newport), P J Wheeler (Leicester), P J Blakeway (Gloucester), N C Jeavons (Moseley), S Bainbridge (Gosforth), M J Colclough (Angoulême), P J Winterbottom (Headingley), J P Scott (Cardiff) REPLACEMENTS: N Stringer (Wasps), G H Davies (Cambridge University), N Melville (Wasps), G S Pearce (Northampton), S G F Mills (Gloucester), R J Hesford (Bristol).

Junior champions

Patrick Cash, of Australia, winner of three tournaments last year, has been named 1981 men's world junior tennis champion by the International Tennis Federation. Zina Garrison, of the United States, who also won three tournaments, was named women's junior champion.

CRICKET

England's determination salvages their pride

From Richard Streeton Colombo, Feb 22

As England's cricketers enjoyed their unexpected free day before tomorrow's benefit match in Trivandrum, followed by the long flight home, the Sri Lankans were left to ponder the disappointing aspects of their defeat in yesterday's Test match.

They make full acknowledgement of the fine bowling of Emburey and Underwood, but are also aware that the batting breakdown was far more drastic than it should have been. There is no excuse for any Test side to lose seven wickets for eight runs, whatever the conditions.

England showed later that application and hard work could earn runs in spite of the turning pitch. Sri Lanka bat reasonably far down the order, and if they had managed to stretch their advantage by a further hundred runs, as was thought would happen, England's final task against the clock would have been almost beyond reach.

The Sri Lankan spinners in the closing stages did not bowl particularly well, but by then they knew that victory was unlikely. England themselves, before the start, were aware that the first hour would be crucial. They bowled and fielded with as much determination and verve as they have shown on any previous occasion of the tour. To have been beaten by Sri Lanka would have been the final blow to English pride.

There were also some fears in the English camp about local umpiring standards, with Willis once again exhorting everyone to rise above their qualms. Willis has inspirational qualities that make one hope he is not lost to touring teams when his Test career ends.

This tour has confirmed that there is a need for an assistant manager to concentrate solely on the cricket in the way that Ken Barrington did so well.

Reviewing the playing performances of Fletcher's side after the Sixth Test in Kanpur, I omitted to emphasise the important contribution made on this tour by Raman Subba Row, the manager, and Bernard Thomas, the physiotherapist. Mr Subba Row ran a happy ship and proved a good diplomat: Mr Thomas worked his usual miracles and kept everyone on their feet.

These respective attributes are more necessary on the sub-continent than on any other tour England make.

Sri Lanka leave on Thursday for Rawalpindi to continue their Test tution against Pakistan. They play three five-day Tests, three one-day internationals and one three-day game. Sri Lanka understand that a below full strength West Indies team want to come to Colombo in 1983 after playing in East Africa, and this will help Sri Lanka's preparations for the World Cup in England that year.

The former Sri Lankan captain, Anuran Tenekoon will manage the team in Pakistan assisted by another former player Rangit Fernando.

ITINERARY: Feb 28 — Mar 2, Three day game, Rawalpindi; March 5-9, First Test Karachi; March 12, One-day international, Lahore; March 14-19, Second Test, Faisalabad; March 22-27, Third Test, venue to be decided; March 29, One-day international, venue to be decided; March 31, One-day international, venue to be decided

Australians cut short by the rain

Napier, Feb 22.—Rain disrupted the Australians' plans for batting practice on the first day of their three-day match against the North Island here today,k with the players forced from the field more than two hours before the official close.

The bowlers got through only 50 overs as the Australians struggled to 134 for four before a crowd of only 1,000. Graeme Wood, the opener, who has scored just seven runs in three innings in New Zealand, made a patient 66 in 199 minutes, including nine fours.

Allan Border took 66 minutes for 21 and Kim Hughes scored an unconvincing $20. Ewen Chatfield, the medium pacer, selected for the first test in Wellington on Friday, bowled economically, conceding 27 runs off 15 overs and taking Bruce Laird's wicket.



Wood: a patient return

AUSTRALIA First innings

B M Laird, lbw Chatfield	8
G M Wood, C Crowe, b Coney	66
*K J Hughes, b Sneddon	20
A R Border, c Morrison, b Coney	21
† G S Chappell, Not Out	0
Extras (b2, lb3, w1, nb8)	15
Total (4 wickets)	134

FALL OF WICKETS. 1-38, 2-82, 3-130, 4-134.

BOWLING: Carrington, 7-1-27-0, Snedden: 14-4-33-1; Chatfield, 15-5-27-1; Gray, 7-1-19-0; Coney: 7-1-13-2.—Reuter.

Fletcher has hopes of revenge

Colombo, Feb 22 — Keith Fletcher, the England tour captain, said here today that he would relish the opportunity to lead his country again when India visit England this summer, the Press Association reports. "I want to lead England again," he said. "I would love to have another crack at the Indians. Obviously, because they beat us 1-0 over here, I want the chance to get revenge back at home."

Fletcher was disappointed with the team's fielding. "Throughout this tour we have dropped too many slip catches or those close to the wicket. And yet out of any MCC tour that I have been on, I don't think any has practised its catching as hard as this side. So if you practise and you drop them there is very little you can do about it."

Fletcher said that he had has great difficulty assessing the wickets in India. "You think they are going to turn when you see cracks and, in fact, you get to the fifth day and the cracks are still there and nothing has happened and the ball hasn't turned.

It is obviously difficult to red overseas wickets. You play seven days a week in England and you think you know what you are doing. Even so, I still make mistakes there."

While the Indian umpires were much criticized for their decisions in the Opening Test match in Bombay, which produced the only conclusive result, Fletcher now thinks the balance of his side might have been wrong.

"I think we could have gone in with three seamers and one spinner and played an extra batsman. Instead we used five specialist bowlers simply because of the heat. I don't think we were properly prepared for a Test match — in fact, I know we weren't in that heat. Had we been in India an extra month we would have gone in with just four bowlers."

GOLF

The eyeball-popping Open

from John Ballantine, Los Angeles, Feb 22

All the uncertainty and unpredictability of golf were captured in the dramatic finish to the Los Angeles Open in which Tom Watson beat Johnny Miller at the third extra hole of "sudden death" with a 45ft birdie putt after both had tied on 271 after completing 72 holes.

"That was my most exciting finish since I beat Jack Nicklaus at Turnberry to win the 1977 British Open," a relieved Watson said later. The circumstances were different. In Scotland Nicklaus and Watson fought it out for the final two days, "eyeball to eyeball" as Americans say, Watson winning with a seven-iron approach shot to two feet for a birdie at the eighteenth.

In Los Angeles Watson, the 1980 winner, and Miller, the defending title holder, had Tom Weiskopf, another Open winner (at Troon in 1973), alongside them but Weiskopf, now 39, cracked a fraction under the pressure exerted by the younger man and finished third, four strokes behind them.

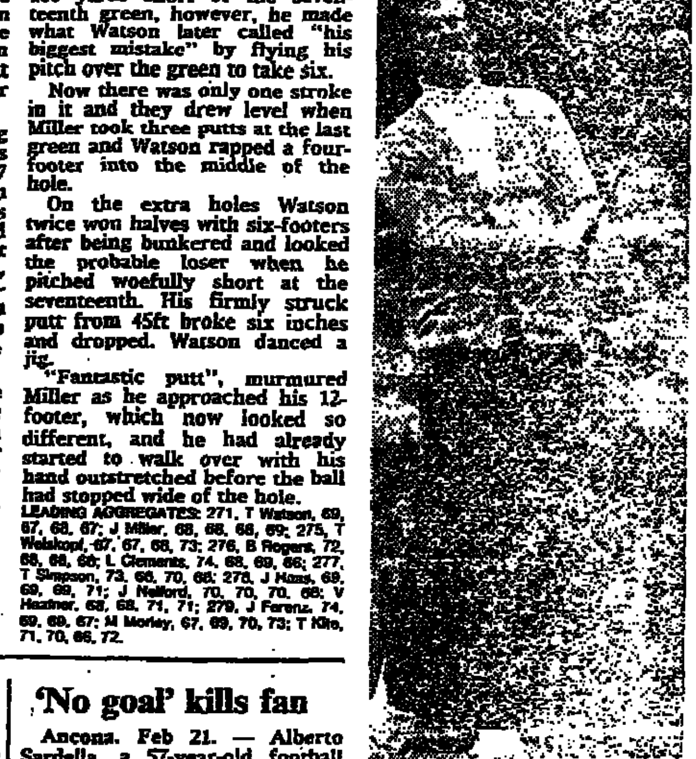
Two holes from home Miller seemingly had it sown up. He was two strokes ahead with the 613-yard seventeenth and the 454-yard eighteenth to come. From 100 yards short of the seventeenth green, however, he made what Watson later called "his biggest mistake" by flying his pitch over the green to take six.

Now there was only one stroke in it and they drew level when Miller took three putts at the last green and Watson rapped a four-footer into the middle of the hole.

On the extra holes Watson twice won halves with six-footers after being bunkered and looked the probable loser when he pitched woefully short at the seventeenth. His firmly struck putt from 45ft broke six inches and dropped. Watson danced a jig.

"Fantastic putt", murmured Miller as he approached his 12-footer, which now looked so different, and he had already started to walk over with his hand outstretched before the ball had stopped wide of the hole.

LEADING AGGREGATES: 271, T Watson, 69, 67, 68, 67; J Miller, 68, 68, 66, 69; 275, T Weiskopf, 67, 67, 68, 73; 276, B Rogers, 72, 68, 68, 68; L Clements, 74, 68, 69, 66; 277, T Simpson, 73, 66, 70, 68; 278, J Haas, 69, 69, 69, 71; J Nelford, 70, 70, 70, 68; V Heafner, 68, 68, 71, 71; 279, J Ferenz, 74, 69, 69, 67; M Morley, 67, 69, 70, 73; T Kite, 71, 70, 66, 72.



Tom Watson

R and A supports larger ball

By John Hennessy

The switch to the bigger 1.68" golf ball in this country was strengthened by an announcement from the Royal and Ancient yesterday. From January 1 next year the ball, introduced into the Open in 1974, will be compulsory in other championships organized by the R and A. They include the Amateur, youths's, boys' and seniors' events.

So far as the top amateurs are concerned the new rule is in common use among those with international ambitions. All professional tournaments, as well as the Open, stipulate the use of the 1.68" ball and good young players nowadays recognize the value, indeed the necessity, of getting to grips with it as early as possible. Some almost regard the small ball as a form of cheating, others the large ball as a symbol of golfing virility.

Although a hard core of reactionaries remain, it now seems that universal use of the large ball is only a matter of time. Only the rabbits stand to lose, since a badly struck large ball is certain to inflict greater punishment. But, put another way, the large ball rewards the purer stroke and that should be the aim of all players.

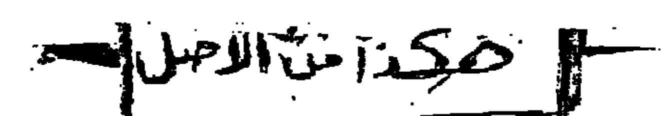
Nottinghamshire county cricket club and Nottingham Forest and Notts County football clubs should pool fund raising resources, according to John Heatley.

Caution for Martin

Neil Martin, the Walsall's manager was cautioned on Saturday by referee Daniel Vickers for remarks he made after the match with Lincoln

'No goal' kills fan

Ancona, Feb 21. — Alberto Sardella, a 57-year-old football fan died of a heart attack today shortly after the referee ruled out a goal scored by his below



هكذا من الأصل

SPORT

FOOTBALL

Hill raises the standard on soccer's summit

Jimmy Hill has the look of a man with a mountain to climb and by the north-west face—though he finally seems to have caught a glimpse of the summit after an eight-hour assault. His expedition was to Solihull for the seminar, his mission to hoist football by its bootstraps to the sunlit uplands of a new age. Coventry City's chairman, teamed with Sir Matt Busby, promises a new, brighter view for the millions on the foothills before summer.



● Hill at Rome.



● Hill far away.



● Hill climbing.

● Hill gets there.

The centre of England's hopes

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Ron Greenwood, England's manager, called nine of his chorus line to the front of the stage for the first of his World Cup trials this evening. Only Keegan and Robson remain from the cast that secured qualification by beating Hungary last November but, for the home international against Northern Ireland, there is only one new face, that of Foster, Brighton's centre-half.

June 4 is the date most prominent in Mr Greenwood's mind. On that day he must submit the list of 22 characters that he will take with him to Spain. Tonight represents the first of six rehearsals, including the "B" international against Iceland on June 2. Though he can already visualize his ideal line-up, much can go wrong in three and a half months. Injuries can occur, form can go.

For example, Mr Greenwood has lost the services of four central defenders — Thompson, Martin, Osman and Butcher—since the beginning of the year and, although Thompson was available if lacking match fitness, he preferred to bring back Watson, rebuilding his career at Stoke City at the age of 35. It merely confirms that the position is the weakest link in England's team.

Mr Greenwood is already familiar with the other experienced members of his squad, whose nerves have been stretched in front of large audiences in Europe. Now he has the opportunity of not only introducing Foster, aged 24, but also to recall the relatively inexperienced Anderson, Sansom, Hoddle and Morley, all of whom may be required during the summer in Spain.

Foster has experienced life in all four divisions of the Football League but has received only one international call, for the under-21 side against East Germany two years ago. He is the first Brighton representative to be selected at senior level since Cook made his only appearance in 1925, although Ward did come on as a substitute against Austria in 1980.

A converted striker, Foster will wear the headband that has become almost his trademark. It is no gimmick, though. It holds in place a sponge pad which covers scar tissue and two lumps on his forehead. Should he play without it, his head would feel as though he had spent a heavy night of celebration.

His mother and stepfather will not witness "the proudest moment" of his life. They are in the United States and will miss their first match of the season. As well as Watson, winning his 54th cap, Foster's defensive companions will be Sansom and Anderson, a full back partnership that kept Norway and Romania at bay.

The selection of Hoddle, the most talented midfield player in the country, is more than welcome. Mr Greenwood, not surprisingly, added: "I have always respected him highly. I only want him to come and play as he does for Tottenham, as I'm sure everybody else does". If so, a place in the final 22 will surely be his.

Morley, given only a brief outing against Hungary, rightly deserves another chance as does Francis, whose understanding with Keegan might have borne such rich fruit had he not suffered his achilles tendon injury two years ago. Keegan's form is so outstanding that it concerns Mr Greenwood. "It always worries me when players are on song so early in the build-up", he said.

Regis, the other uncapped player in the England party, may have to be content with a seat on the substitute's bench, whose occupants will be known today. Billy Bingham also delayed the announcement of his side, after Cassidy reported with a knee complaint. Spence has been summoned as a possible replacement.

Mr Bingham has had no need, nor indeed has he had the choice, to experiment on his way to the World Cup finals. With such a meagre number from which to choose, he has extracted a consistency and a spirit which is the envy of Mr Greenwood. As opponents, they will be as awkward as they will be familiar.



The old and the new: Dave Watson, left, and Steve Foster.

Watson is back to support new cap Foster

England	Caps
R Clemence (Tot. Hotspur)	57
V Anderson (Not. Forest)	8
S Foster (Brighton)	0
D Watson (Stoke City)	63
K Sansom (Arsenal)	18
G Hoddle (Tot. Hotspur)	8
R Wilkins (Man. United)	42
B Robson (Man. United)	14
K Keegan (Southampton)	59
T Francis (Manchester City)	23
A Morley (Aston Villa)	1

NORTHERN IRELAND (Probable): P Jennings (Arsenal) or J Platt (Middlesbrough); J Nicholl (Manchester United), C Nicholl (Southampton), J O'Neill (Leicester), M Donaghy (Luton); M O'Neill (Norwich), D McCreery (Tulsa Roughnecks), S McIlroy (Stoke); G Armstrong (Watford), W Hamilton (Burnley), N Brotherston (Blackburn).

REFEREE: G Owen (Wales).

Advertising campaign for football

For the first time the Football League plans to advertise the game nationally in newspapers and on television and radio. It was supported by all 92 chairmen at yesterday's seminar in Solihull.

The cost of the campaign is to be funded by setting up a football supporters' club which will include a discount scheme and other preferential services.

The details have still to be worked out, but the Football League management committee have been given authority to try to get the operation underway by the start of next season.

Mr Graham Kelly, secretary of the Football League, said: "We have relied too long on other people to sell the game. Now we must do it ourselves.

"The market for football is there. We want the missing fans back. Every other part of the entertainment business has to sell its product. We cannot afford any longer to be the exception."

Mr Brian Winston, chairman of Orient and a member of the League's commercial committee, said he was thrilled by the decision.

"We should have done it years ago", he said. "We must get back to the grounds the young man and his family. I think the chairmen have shown great sense of purpose in getting behind us. The Football League needed a marketing impetus, and now we have got it."

The FA VASE: Sixth round draw: Blue Star v Cheshunt; Moseley v Rainworth Miners Welfare; Willenhall Town v Forest Green Rovers; Irthlingborough Diamonds v Barton Rovers. Played on March 13.

FOR THE RECORD

International duty payment to clubs

The Football Association will pay clubs for the use of their international players. A percentage of the players' wages while they are on England duty will be handed over. This will be in addition to the players' personal match fee.

The system is already operated by other nations and it is seen by the FA secretary, Ted Croker, as a means of helping league clubs with financial problems.

☐ Bristol City have given details of a £1m survival package to potential shareholders. Firms subscribing to a £25,000 debenture are to be offered 20 seats in the stand free, and a five per cent dividend until they get their money back in 25 years.

Individual fans subscribing £10,000 will get a seat in the director's box for the next ten years; a terrace fan prepared to put up £10 will get 10 per cent off his annual ticket for next season.

The club's commercial director said today: "Our stockbrokers believe we have a good chance of raising the money we need to save us from bankruptcy, but everyone subscribing to this new issue will be guaranteed his money back if the issue should fail."

☐ Aston Villa learned yesterday that they will play the first leg of their European Cup quarter-final against Dynamo Kiev in the Crimean city of Simferopol on March 3.

Robertson out of Scotland's game

John Robertson has been withdrawn from Scotland's side for tomorrow's friendly international against Spain in Valencia, because of an ankle injury.

Jock Stein, Scotland's manager said: "He simply was not fit so there was no point in carrying a passenger who could not be considered for selection."

The 29-year-old Nottingham Forest winger injured his ankle in Saturday's match against Brighton.

Robertson, who returned to Nottingham yesterday for treatment said: "I am desperately disappointed after sitting out Scotland's last match in Portugal."

HOCKEY

Making a point of a bowl

The annual university match between Oxford and Cambridge, sponsored for the third successive year by *Sun Life*, will be played today at Lord's *Sydney Friskin writes*. The teams will be playing for the Rose Bowl presented by the sponsors. It is also a London League match but the three points at stake will be of little value to either side; Oxford are thirteenth in the table and Cambridge two places below them.

Nothing, however, can detract from the interest surrounding this traditional event. Both sides have come through successfully in preparatory matches, Oxford having achieved their best result with a 1—0 victory over Guildford about a fortnight ago.

Oxford, led by Chris Iley, have a slightly stronger middle division and a sound deep defence with Gordon as sweeper and Niblett in goal. Much will depend on Blackett's ability, in his capacity as centre striker, to take advantage of the excellent creative power behind him. Stevenson and Robinson are also good marksmen.

Cambridge have included five Blues, Locke, Mitchell, Walker, Atkinson (captain) and Gregory. Most of their attacks are set up by Gregory who can play on both wings and combines well with Lewis, a fast and resourceful forward.

There is little to choose between the sides and predictions are usually proved wrong. The customary curtain raiser will be played at 1.0 between Dulwich College and St Edward's, Oxford.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Cup teams feel the strain

By Keith Macklin

There are several days and nights of worrying and sweating for players and clubs involved in next weekend's ties in the Challenge Cup, which is sponsored by State Express. The disciplinary committee meet on Thursday and a remarkably high number of dismissed or cautioned players come from clubs desperately anxious to avoid the loss of key men for the second round ties.

For instance, the Leigh pack leader and inspiration, Martyn, would be an enormous loss to his club if he cannot turn out in the toughest of ties against Hull Kingston Rovers. Wigan would be equally badly hit if their Welsh international forward, Shaw, were to be suspended.

Two clubs, Hull and Fulham, face the loss of hookers, in Wileman and Dalgreen respectively. Castleford would find themselves without the services of their player-coach Malcolm Reilly.

Warrington have put two forwards on the transfer list, Hunter at £40,000 and Worrall at £12,000.

Despite occupying a lowly berth in the second division, Rochdale Hornets are showing considerable initiative in pursuing the signature of the French Under-24 captain and loose forward, Puech. First contact was made at the weekend by the Rochdale chairman, Jack Grindrod.

'Sockey' steps inside to catch an outside crowd

From Peter Watson, New York, Feb 22

In a land where they quite frequently mix marmalade with bacon and peanut butter with jelly, the latest admixture should come as no surprise. Nevertheless, it does. The pleasures of soccer have been spiced with the psychology of basketball and the laws of ice hockey to fashion a new game. Surprisingly, or maybe not surprisingly, it looks like catching on.

The game, which should really be called "sockey" or "footbasket", is in fact known prosaically as indoor soccer—as sociologists might say, it is "basically" old-fashioned football to which have been added the sin bins of ice hockey and the high scoring of basketball (where the record win is 222—0). A shrewd dose of marketing has been applied to sport and this must help account for its success.

Ordinary soccer has been trying to make an impact on the Americans for several years now, ever since they were so uninterested and so careless that they could only manage to beat England 1—0 in the World Cup finals in 1950. But now indoor soccer is, by all accounts, having an effect on attendances which, in many areas (and Chicago in particular), have doubled in the past three years and already outstrip the crowds for basketball and ice hockey.

Indoor soccer's first attraction is that it is played inside (the temperatures in some parts of the United States fall very low in winter, making play difficult and watching impossible". The second attraction is that the action has been made more appealing to the American public because it is now non-stop.

The pitch, laid out with artificial grass, is half the size of a normal field and is surrounded by boards—dashboards—off which players may bounce the ball, like the use of cushions in snooker. Substitutions are allowed at any time without even stopping play. It is normal for a "squad" to consist of 14 players though only six are allowed on the pitch at any one time.

Infringements which, in the normal course of events would earn a yellow card, result in the player being sent to the sin bin for two minutes at a time, just as in ice hockey. There is no offside rule, simply a zoning of the pitch into three areas, two defensive zones and a middle one. As in ice hockey, players are not allowed to kick the ball from one defensive zone into another, but must work it through the central zone more gradually.

Even so the way the game is laid out means that much bigger scores are now possible than in ordinary football. Scores like 15—10 are quite normal (one player this season has scored 48 goals so far in 17 games). This may appear ludicrous to British traditionalists but high scoring has always been one of the psychologically appealing aspects of basketball to Americans.

How much of a draw can be gauged from the gates that indoor soccer has begun to attract. The St Louis Steamers are now attracting an average crowd of $17,750, better than professional basketball and ice hockey crowds in that city (and better than many second division clubs in Britain, for that matter). But the average gate of all leading indoor soccer league teams is now running at 8,700—and that, too, is respectable by British second and third division standards.



BOXING



bunch of fives. When it comes to ...ing the Christie brothers are hand in glove. Left to right: Simon (aged ...), Wesley (19), Errol (18), Mick (20) and Andy (17). Champions all bar Wesley, who dots eyes for money where the others do it for love. Errol is England's best hope for a gold medal in the Commonwealth Games in October. Professional opportunity knocks but he will keep dotting his eyes—and any noses—for England.

Hagler will have to go where Duff bids

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Marvin Hagler may have to come to Britain to defend his title against Tony Sibson, the number one challenger, despite his aversion to boxing supporters in this country, if Mickey Duff, the promoter, has his way.

Mr Duff has plans for a £1m showdown at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, where on Sunday Sibson beat Dwight Davison, of Detroit, on points.

Mr Duff is not a butterfly when it comes to catching fighters when it comes to catching a deal like that—even if it means rolling out a red carpet as long as the Ritz for the world champion. Although a title bout could be arranged in the United States through the kind of agreement the agents call a private treaty, Mr Duff thinks it will go to purse offers and he can outbid the Americans. In that case Hagler will have to bring his title to good old Blighty.

"He who pays the piper calls the tune," Mr Duff said yesterday in Birmingham. "It will have the biggest appeal of any fight since the Ali-Cooper fight in 1966."

If the title bout does come to Britain it will not be until September because Hagler and Leonard, or Hagler and Benitez are planning to make millions as soon as Hagler has clubbed Caveman Lee to defeat in a fortnight's time in Monte Carlo. If Hagler is beaten, as it is generally expected he will be, by Leonard or Benitez, the new champion will have to take on Hagler's commitments. Even better for Sibson and Mr Duff, Benitez or Leonard would pack them in.

Let us hope crowd behaviour improves by then. On Sunday journalists got a taste of what it is like to be trampled by happy supporters, one scribe getting a split lip from an enthusiastic supporter's fist. What would they have done if Sibson had lost on a "dodgy decision"? Mike Barrett, the joint promoter, said it was a hiccup. "Next time there will be police." he said.

Mr Duff aims to build up the NEC as a regular venue for boxing, especially as he has Sibson and Pat Cowdell, the British featherweight champion, to pull in the crowds. He hopes to put them on as a double bill and thinks they will draw the 9,000 that came to see Sibson beat Davison.

Sibson yesterday confessed to more chest pains than he had ever had after a contest. "I feel I have been karate chopped all over," he said. He was surprised that Davison had not boxed the way in which he had tackled the pressure fighter, Curtis Parker.

"I was expecting him to uppercut," he said. It never came. No wonder, the American had broken his right thumb early in the bout. In the circumstances he did well to fend off Sibson over 12 rounds.

BADMINTON

England eyeing three titles at Wembley

English players appear to have a good chance of winning three titles at the All-England championships, sponsored by John Player, at Wembley next month. They are seedd first in two evnts and second in another at the five-day event, starting on March 24.

English hopes are particularly high in the women's doubles event, where Nora Perry and Jane Webster, the All-England champions, have been seeded No. 1, and in the mixed doubles where the prolific Nora Perry and Mike Tredgett are also seeded top with the prospect of them gaining a third successive All-England title. The biggest threat to the Perry—Webster partnership is expected to come from the Chinese pair of Zhang Ailing and Liu Xia, seeded No. 2.

The exciting new men's doubles pairing of Mike Tredgett and Martin Dew are also expected to do well after being seeded second behind the holders, Kartono and Rudy Heryanto, from Indonesia. The English pair are confident of repeating the victory they achieved over the Indonesians at the Masters tournament in London last September.

Gillian Gilks and her new partner Gillian Clark are seeded eight on their first doubles appearance together at the championships. Mrs Gilks's best hopes of success would appear to lie in the mixed doubles where she forms another new partnership with Dew. They are seeded second behind Tredgett and Perry, but beat them in the English national championships at Coventry in December.

The top seed in the men's singles is Morten Hansen, from Denmark, with Prakash Padukone (India) seeded No 2

The seedings are as folows:—

MEN'S SINGLES: 1, M Frost Hansen (Denmark); 2, P Padukone (India); 3, Luan Jin (China); 4, Liem Swie King (Indonesia); 5, Han Jian (China), 6, Chen Chan-Jie (China); 7, Hadyanto (Indonesia); 8, Chen Tian-lung (China).

WOMEN'S SINGLES: 1, Zhang Ai-ling (China); 2, L Koppen (Denmark); 3, L Ling Wei (China); 4, Sun Ai Hwang (Korea); 5, Chen Rui-zhen (China) 6, Fumiko Tohkairin (Japan); 7, W Verawaty (Indonesia); 8, Lie-Ing Hoa Ivana (Indonesia).

MEN'S DOUBLES: 1, Kartono and R Heryanto (Indonesia); 2, M DoDw and M Tredgett; 3, T Kihlström and S Karlsson (Sweden); 4, Sun Zhian and Yao Xi-ming (China); 5, Tjun Tjun and J Wahjudi (Indonesia); 6, C C Hadinata and L Pongoh (Indonesia); 7, Luan Jn and Liu Jiap-ali (China); 8, R Erlanto and Hadibowo (Indonesia).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: 1, N Perry and J Webster; 2, Zhang Ai-ling and Liu Xia (China); 3, W Verawaty and R Damyanti (Indonesia); 4, Liu Ying and Wu Dixi (China); 5, Li Lingwei and Song Youping (China); 6, Atsuko Tokuda and Yoshiko Yonekura (Japan); 7, Sun Ai Hwang and Sanghee Yoo (Korea); 8, G Clarke and G Gilks.

MIXED DOUBLES: 1, M Tredgett and N Perry; 2, M Dew and G Gilks; 3, Sigit Pamungkas and R Damayanti (Indonesia); 4, Chen Yao and Liu Ying (China); 5, R Erlonio and I King (Indonesia); 6, S Fladberg and P Neilsen (Denmark); 7, Yao Xi-ming and Liu Xia (China); 8, W Gilliland and K Chapman.

ATHLETICS

World beater returns

The return of world record-holder Paula Fudge will strengthen the British team, but they can still expect a hard time in this weekend's indoor international in East Germany. She was a convincing winner of the women's national cross-country title last weekend and runs in the 1,500 metres.

The 29-year-old 5,000 metres record-holder is likely to concentrate on the 3,000 metres in the European indoor championships.

The women, fresh from success over West Germany, have switched Janet Marlow and Gillian Dainty from the 1,500 metres to the 800 metres, while for the men sprinter Harry King will be looking to further boost his reputation in the 60 metres. He was robbed of a national sprint record at the weekend by the failure of the electronic timing system at Cosford.

MEN: 60 metres: H King, S Clarke. 400m: P Dunn, T Whitehead. 800m: S Caldwell, C Szwed. 1500m: A Salter, M Downes. 3,000m: A N Other. 60 metres hurdles: M Holtom, W Greaves. High jump: A Kruger, G Robertson. Long jump: R Mitchell, W Kirkpatrick. Triple jump: A Moore, E McCalla. Pole vault: J Gutteridge, G Eggleton. Shot: S Rodhouse, N Tabot.

WOMEN: 60 metre: W Hoyte, J Battsie. 400m: V Elder, L Forsyth. 800m: J Marlow, C Dainty. 1,500m: C Bradford, P Fudge. 3,000m: A Ford. J Dare. 60metres hurdles: Y Wray, J Livermore. High jump: A M Cordings, D. Elliott. Long jump: B Kinch, G Ronan. Shot: H Hounsell, V Redford.

RESULTS AND SCORES

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: New York Knicks 122, Houston Rockets 106; Philadelphia 76ers 109: Phoenix Suns 103; Milwaukee Bucks 110, Kansas City Kings 104; Indiana Pacers 118, New Jersey Nets 107; Dallas Mavericks 113, Chicago Bulls 97; Los Angeles Lakers 132, Denver Nuggets 131; Seattle Supersonics 103, Boston Celtics 100; Atlanta Hawks 109, Portland Trail Blazers 97.

Cross-country

TARADEAU: 10km: 1, E Puttemans (Belgium) 31min 57sec; 2, Said Aouita (Morocco), 32:08; 3, R Bouster (France), 32:10; 4, Muhamed el Mouhib (Morocco), 33:52; 5, Mohamed Chihdi (Tunisia), 33:58; 6, Ardhaoui Borni (Tunisia), 34:11; 7, G McCallon (GB), 34:24.

Golf

SARASOTA: 276: B Daniel, 71, 71, 66, 68; 280, A Alcott, 68, 70, 72, 70; 281: K Postlewait, 66, 71, 73, 71; 282: P Gietzen, 72, 69, 73, 68; 283: B Moxness, 67, 71, 72, 73; 284: J Carner, 69, 71, 72, 72, S Little (SA), 72, 71, 70, 71, S Ertl, 74, 66, 70, 74; 285: A Reinhardt, 73, 73, 69, 70, A Okamoto (Japan), 73, 70, 72, 70, L Garbacz, 75, 70, 69, 71, M Stacy, 74, 72, 66, 73. British score: 300: J Lee Smith, 74, 78, 75, 76.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Boston Bruins 1, Philadelphia Flyers 0; Montreal Canadiens 4, New York Rangers 2; Pittsburgh Penguins 4, New York Islanders 3; Washington Capitals 6, Winnipeg Jets 3; Edmonton Oilers 7, Detroit Red Wings 3; Buffalo Sabres 6, Colorado Rockies 2; Chicago Black Hawks 5, Quebec Nordiques 3.

Nordic skiing

HOLMENKOLLEN: Women's 5 km Cross-Country, World Championships: 1, R Aunli, 14min 30.2sec; 2, H Riihivuori (Finland), 14:35.6; 3, B Pettersen, 14:48.2; 4, A Boe, 14:48.6; 5, K Jeriova (Czechoslovakia), 14:53.3; 6, A Paslarova (Czechoslovakia), 14:59.8. British placings: 53, H Paterson, 17 12.1; 54, R Coats, 17:38.8; 56, N Lawry, 17:45.2; 59, M Allorton, 18:38.9.

Tennis

NASHVILLE: Women's Tournament: Final: E Pfaff (WG) beat L A Thompson, 6—3, 7—5.

CAIRO: First round: F Luna (Spain) beat K Johansson (Sweden), 6—1, abdnd; P Feigl (Austria) beat T Stievaux (Belgium), 7—5, 6—1; K Eberhard (WG) beat R Vizcano (Spain), 6—3, 2—6, 7—5; B Fritz (France) beat A Pierola (China), 6—1, 6—2; G Goven (France) beat W Zirngibl (WG) 6—3, 5—7, 6—1; S Simonsson (Sweden) beat A Andrews (US), 6—1, 6—1; J Gurfein (US) beat Ahmed El Mehelmy (Egypt), 1—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.

BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIP: England v Northern Ireland (Wembley, 7.45).

SECOND DIVISION: Grimsby v Shrewsbury Town; Rotherham v Wrexham.

THIRD DIVISION: Bristol City v Exeter City; Chester v Carlisle United; Fulham v Oxford United; Swindon Town v Portsmouth.

FOURTH DIVISION: Bournemouth v Mansfield Town.

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Dumbarton v Dunfermline; St Johnstone v Heart of Midlothian.

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Berwick Rangers v Stenhousemuir; Meadowbank v Forfar Athletic; Stranraer v Alloa Athletic.

YOUTH INTERNATIONAL: Scotland v England (Ibrox Park, 7.30).

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: TROPHY, third round, second leg: Runcorn v Boston United. League: Barrow v Scarborough; Stafford Rangers v Altrincham.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Banbury v Minehead; Bedworth v Nuneaton; Redditch v Taunton; Stourbridge v Barry Town; Witney Town v Bromsgrove. Southern division: Basingstoke v Crawley; Dunstable v Hastings.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Burton Albion v Worksop; Buxton v Southport; Goole v Lancaster; Marine v South Liverpool; Witton Albion v Netherfield.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Liverpool v Huddersfield (7.0); Sheffield Wednesday v Burnley (7.0); Preston v Coventry (7.0).

BERKS AND BUCKS SENIOR CUP: Fourth round: Wycombe Wanderers v Milton Keynes.

SUSSEX SENIOR CUP: Third round replay: Eastbourne United v Worthing.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bishop's Stortford v Hitchin Town; Leatherhead v Carshalton Athletic; Walthamstow Avenue v Hendon. First division: Hertford Town v Maidenhead United; Kingstonian v Epsom and Ewell; St Albans City v Walton and Horsham. Second division: Basildon United v Rainham Town; Cheshunt v Coping Town; Corinthian Casuals v Southall.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Fleet v Banstead; Harefield v Redhill; Haringey Borough v Leyton-Wingate; Horley v Whyteleafe; Marlow v Kingsbury; Uxbridge v Burnham; Woodford v Chalfont St Peter.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: RAF v Wolves XI (RAF Cosford).

RUGBY UNION: Club match: Tredegar v Penarth (7.0).

HOCKEY: University match: Cambridge v Oxford (Lord's, 2.45).

SKIING CONDITIONS

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Crans-Montana	100	180	Good	Crust	Fine	—	+2
Soft snow upper, spring snow lower							
Davos	140	250	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud	-6
Excellent piste skiing							
Niederau	70	220	Icy	Varied	Poor	Fine	+5
Poor skiing, compact runs							
St Moritz	60	100	Good	Powder	Icy	Snow	-12
Worn patches on lower slopes							
Sauze d'Oulx	25	80	Fair	Varied	Fair	Fog	+2
Lower slopes becoming icy							
Verbier	55	235	Fair	Varied	Fair	—	—
South facing slopes icy							
Villars	10	100	Good	Varied	Fair	Cloud	-2
Conditions improving							
Wengen	35	120	Good	Powder	Fair	Snow	-4
More snow on hard base							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
SWITZERLAND					
Adelboden	50	120	Pwdr	Good	-9
Braunwald	160	220	Hard	Good	-6
Champéry	—	180	Pwdr	Good	-3
Disentis	100	250	Pwdr	Good	-6
Engelberg	50	150	Hard	Good	-11
Flims	60	300	Hard	Good	-7
Gstaad	60	120	Soft	Good	-8
Kandersteg	20	110	Hard	Good	-8
Klosters	150	250	Pwdr	Good	-10
Lenk	20	150	Soft	Good	-9
Lenzerheide	100	150	Hard	Good	-10
Les Diablerets	40	110	Soft	Good	-8
Leysin	60	100	Hard	Good	-5
Pontresina	60	150	Pwdr	Good	-19
St Cergue	40	100	Soft	Good	-5
Savognin	40	150	Pwdr	Good	-7
Wildhaus	60	120	Pwdr	Good	-8
AUSTRIA					
Axamer-Lizum	—	95			-15
Badgastein	30	180			-13
Brand	80	230			-13
Hochsölden	40	200			-13
Ischgl	—	70			[illegible]
Ischgl	130	270			-11
Kaprun	—	300			-15
Lermoos	70	340			-13
Lienz	15	65			-12
Mayrhofen	—	95			-10
Mittersdorf	95	325			-15
Obergurgl	140	210			-15
Obertauern	250	290			-10
Saalbach	70	180			-10
Serfaus	70	350			-11
Söll	90	160			-14
Wildschönau	70	200			-14
NORWAY					
Finse	—	150	Good		-12
Geilo	—	80	Good		-10
Lillehammer	—	115	Good		-6
Norefjell	—	115	Good		-5
Oslo	—	70	Hard		-13
Voss	—	135	Good		-2
Rjukan	—	70	Pwdr		-9

...ms that his "push game at a stroke. That's what we ... as centre half and the game has been his life. His memories and ... passing had an elegant certainty about it matched later by Bobby Charlton ...

RESULTS: ... Mohammed Asren ... Presse

ROWING

Oxford find themselves awash with problems

By Jim Railton

Oxford University have reached a crisis in their preparations for the Boat Race on March 27. The Oxford president and stroke, Nick Conington, was ill and out of the boat for a time last week and yet another casualty was the Oxford secretary, Steve Foster. Both were back in the Oxford eight over the weekend, but on Sunday Oxford had to abandon a contest when Conington was exhausted and could not continue. Conington underwent blood tests on Sunday and has been ordered to rest for most of this week by the chief coach, Daniel Topolski.

Conington, by reputation is a tough athlete and well capable of attempting to override illness or injury in order to keep on the move. He is not one forever crying wolf. But last year he contracted glandular fever and in the last few weeks has suffered a painful back injury after a collision with London University (he had to be withdrawn from the Oxford eight again in that competition) and now the present problems. Add to that his burden of being Oxford's president, stroking the Oxford eight and knowing that Oxford's hopes for their seventh successive win may just take a dive.

Topolski and this weeks Oxford coach, Hugh Matheson, a world and Olympic silver-medal winner, face the daunting task of experimenting with a new crew order and a reserve. This may result in a freshman, Hugh Clay being promoted from bow to stroke Oxford from the unconventional bow-side with a complete revamp of the rowing order. At the end of what will be yet another unsettled period, Oxford meet a special eight from the Nottingham area next weekend, which should be a merciful relief compared with Cambridge's opponents — the national squad eight.

Oxford after last weekend will no doubt claim a psychological victory in extracting nine lengths in as many minutes in a series of rows against London University on Saturday compared with Cambridge's 7½ lengths in 13 minutes in a similar exercise two weekends ago. But the only real comparisons I could draw were Oxbridge's bullying attitudes to a new lightweight eight in some ways as raw as a third former on his first day at school. Only once over the weekend did Oxford allow their opponents a start, while Cambridge two weekends ago had the audacity to start with an advantage in several rows.

Oxford might just at this stage be faster off the mark than Cambridge, but have yet to show the ability to move away and dispatch their rivals. Cambridge are presently riding high; are certainly not slow off the mark, but have yet to prove that they have the horsepower over longer pieces to grind a tough opponent down.

After swift starts Oxford often rowed scrappily over the weekend, too, and Boat Race chances appear to be even at present with Oxford's setbacks this week. Isis have selected a freshman, John Healey, to cox them against Goldie on March 27. Healey, who comes from the same college as Sue Brown (Wadham), beats the thalidomide victim Derek Wood-Thompson for the coxswain's seat. Another Isis selection is Steve Francis, a Blue who collapsed in the final stages of the Boat Race two years ago when Oxford went on to win by a few feet.

□ A new sponsor has been found for this year's Grand National meeting. Kelvinator, a local firm based at Bromborough, enters race sponsorship for the first time by providing £6,000 prize money for the third race on Friday's programme, April 2. The race will be called the Kelvinator Domestic Appliance Steeplechase and is a three-and-a-half mile handicap for five-year-olds and upwards to be run over the Mildmay course.


Nick Conington: not one to cry wolf

The probable teams for Boat Race

Oxford: R C Clay (Eton and New Coll), bow; H E Clay (Eton and Magdalen), S J L Foster (Shrewsbury and Pembroke), A K Kirkpatrick (Durham and Oriel), *R P Younge (King's Canterbury and New Coll), *N B Rankov (Bradford GS and St Hugh's), G R N Holland (Radley and Oriel), *N A Conington (Hampton and Oriel), stroke; *S Brown (Taunton and Wadham), cox.

CAMBRIDGE: P St John Brine (St Edwards, Oxford and LMBC), bow; A R Knight (Glasgow and Clare), *R Stephens (KCS Wimbledon and Emmanuel), N J Bliss (Bancroft Castle and Corpus Christi), S C Philp (Bryanston and Downing), C D Heard (Shrewsbury and LMBC), E G M Pearson (King's Canterbury and Jesus), S A Harris (Desborough School and Queen's), stroke; I P Bernstein (City of London and Emmanuel), cox.

*a Blue.

RACING

Sparks from Timeform to kindle flames of thought

By Michael Seely

Despite the nip of frost in the air there are definite signs that the hounds of spring are on winter's traces. Michael Stoute and Jeremy Hindley, two of our leading Flat race trainers will be at Huntingdon this afternoon with high hopes of winning races with their only jumpers. And the news that Achieved has been backed down from 16-1 to 12-1 for the 2,000 Guineas coincides with the arrival of a review copy of *Racehorses of 1981*.

"Racehorses" will be on sale from March 6 onwards at a price of £38. A quick flick through its 1,068 pages gives proof enough of the continuing excellence of this essential publication. The book makes compulsive reading, not only for its forthright views on controversial topics but also for its assessment and rating of last season's performers.

Timeform are at odds with the international panel of handicappers whose figures suggest that the breed as a whole is deteriorating. Shergar, last year's champion three-year-old has been given a rating of 140. And their comments conclude:

"As a performer, we consider him one of the best horses in our experience, inferior only to Sea Bird II (145), Ribot (142) and Mill Reef (141) in the specialist middle-distance category." Strong words indeed, and ones which will cause much annoyance to the many who will disagree.

Similarly, in giving To-Agori-Mou a rating of 133, they state, "To-Agori-Mou was a good 2,000 Guineas winner, better than any since Brigadier Gerard, apart from the promoted Known Fact, and, perhaps, Bolkonski". And yet, in the international Classification of their years To-Agori-Mou and Known Fact were assessed at 88 and 89, respectively, this being 12 and 11 lb, respectively, below their "norm" of a good classic winner.

All these conclusions are of course a matter of opinion, but the sparks of controversy kindle the flames of thought and help us to form our own ideas, particularly as far as the future is concerned. Timeform are again in disagreement with the official handicappers when it comes to assessing next season's prospects. For example, they rate Wind and Wuthering as the best two-year-olds to have raced in Europe last year, and place him 2 lb above the French champion, Green Forest.

Although acknowledging that Sandhurst Prince, the winter favourite for the 2,000 guineas has enormous potential they say that at the moment he has not done enough to justify his position in the market.

However, both Timeform and officialdom are unanimous in agreeing that Circus Ring and Height of Fashion are two fillies with excellent prospects. Height of Fashion is likely to be seen to best advantage over middle distances, but Circus Ring's main chance must surely come in the 1,000 Guineas, the race that Stoute had failed to win so narrowly in recent years with Fair Salinia, Our Home and Marwell.

Circus Ring was not seen in public after winning the Lowther Stakes at York in August, having developed trouble with her knees. Stoute says that the High top filly will have her first race of 1982 in the Guineas itsekf.


Stoute: pleased with progress of Circus Ring

"she has been cantering since the beginning of February, and I am pleased with her". Circus Ring is quoted at 4-1 for the first of the fillies classics with William Hill.

This afternoon at Huntingdon last year's champion trainer has a good chance of winning his second race under National Hunt rules this season with his only hurdler Steeple Bell gave a fluent exhibition of jumping when outpacing Quite Lucky at Warwick.

McKie has double cause to celebrate

By Ian Reid

On a bitterly cold day at Larkhill, last year's leading rider, Ian McKie, brought his seasonal score to three by winning the first two divisions of the United Services Coronation Cup on his father-in-law's John Sumner's Nostradamus and Mr Ardor West's Lochus, who is now in his stable.

With the Tweseldown winner Playfields taken off his feet by the scorching gallop set by the early leader, Dishcloth, a faller at halfway, Nostradamus and Irish Shamrock had the first division to themselves from a long way out. They jumped the last fence level, but Nostradamus quickly established his superiority, though Irish Shamrock was closing the gap again as they reached the line.

"The trouble with Nostradamus is that he stops when he gets in front," Ian McKie's wife, "Tocky" said afterwards. "It makes him a difficult ride". Despite many close finishes, however, Nostradamus is unbeaten in 12 point-to-points.

Ring of Fire was well clear of the field for most of the way in Division II, but Lochus, revelling in the good going, cruised past him between the last two fences. Glanville Prince looked to be going better than Woodhay as he took the lead after the penultimate fence in the Third Division, but Woodhead's rider, Richard Alner, nipped round the final bend on the inside and the lengths gained proved decisive in an exciting finish.

The first two magnums of champagne, donated by the Ready Mixed Concrete Group, sponsors of both the Dunston Harriers' open Highland Sauce, and Josie Bothway whose mount, Roundtown, ran very wide on the second circuit.

Lucky Rew then looked the assured winner, but he came down at the second last, his rider, the 1981 Lady Champion Lucy Gibbon, suffering slight concussion. Highland Sauce beat the useful Barleydale by a fairly comfortable two lengths, with Flasheen the same distance away third.

At the South Durham meeting, on Wetherby racecourse, Tim Smith won both divisions of the Christie's/TKM Men's Open, the first on Tallulah and the second on Sporting Luck. Hunter chaser New Formula and the flying Mackelly took the two parts of the ladies open, also a Christie's/TKM qualifier. Lady Buttons and Mr Eskimo dead heated for the adjacent hunt's race.

RESULTS: United Services: Earl Haig's Cup: De Pluvost; Open I: Nostradamus; Open II: Lochus; Open III: Woodhay; Adjacent Hunt I: Somerton Court; Adjacents Hunts II: Maestro; Prince of Wales Cup: Border Mark. Dunston Harriers: Men's Open: Highland Sauce. Ladies' Open: Roundtown; Restricted Open: Papdon. South Down: Adjacent Hunts: Lady Buttons, Mr Eskimo dead-heated; Men's Open I: Tallulah; Men's Open II: Sporting Luck; Ladies Open I: New Formula; Ladies Open II: Mackelly.

SATURDAY'S FIXTURES: Army at Tweseldown (1.0 pm), Berwickshire at Friars Haugh (12.45), Cambridge University at Cottenham (12.0), Cheshire Forest at Tatton Park (Knutsford) (1.30), East Cornwall at Lemalla (1.30), Mendip Farmers at Nedge (12.0), North Hereford at Newtown (12.0), Sinnington at Duncombe Park, Helmsley (1.0).

Huntingdon

1.30 JIM HOLDEN CHASE (Div I: novices: £1,654 3m 100yd) (16

2	004011	WAS I RIGHT (J O'Connell) J FitzGerald 7-11-11	S Smith-Eccles
5	2/4422p	ANOTHER BREEZE (Lady Carden) N Gaselee 7-11-1	Mr A Wilson
7	100-0s	CHANCE COMMAND (B) (Lord Ronaldshay) P Calver 7-11-1	C Tinkler
9	40f	CRAFTY LOOK (G Paul) J Scallan 7-11-1	J Barlow
10	00-0p24	CUSHENHALL (D Britton) P Allingham 8-11-1	—
12	00p400	DOWNPAYMENT (Mrs S Crowe) M Bolton 8-11-1	R Rowell
16	0p00	HIPPED (A Owen) G Thorner 8-11-1	R Kington
17	200/000	IVORY THRUST (P Southgate) K Bailey 8-11-1	J Francome
18	001020	JACKS PRIDE (Lady Macdonald-Buchanan) D Morley 7-11-1	P Scudamore
20	00000p	JAY'S JET (Mrs B Waring) Mrs B Waring 7-11-1	J Suthern
21	000/	LAST RAINBOW (C Drew) C Drew 8-11-1	S McNeill
28	0330-00	PHIL McHUGH (Lord Belper) T Forster 7-11-1	H Davies
31	/f-0044	RIDAN TOWER (Mrs A Davies) J Gifford 7-11-1	R Champion
34	00-04p0	SIR BOUNTIFUL (Mrs G Allen) S Cole 8-11-1	M Bastard
36	1100-0u	UPHAM PLEASURE (R Brinkworth) D Gandolfo 7-11-1	P Barton
37	032/0pf	VIDKUN (L Aucott) A Jarvis 10-11-1	T Heeney 7

7-4 Another Breeze, 3 Was I Right, 9-2 Jacks Pride, 7 Cushendall, 8 Ridan Tower, 10 Upham Pleasure, 12 others.

2.0 STEVENAGE HURDLE (Div I: £690: 2m 200yd) (13)

1	p/1f4b	ADRO'S COMFORT (G Barley) F Priday 9-11-6	B R Davies
2	034-40	FUNNY SPRING (Mrs D Zurcher) G Pritchard-Gordon) 7-11-6	S Smith-Eccles
3	p4pp/00	JUBILEE PRINCE (G Hubbard) J Gifford 7-11-6	R Champion
5	0	DIVO (B Schmidt-Bodner) D Kent 5-11-4	P Haynes
6	00	FALCON'S TARTAR (J Parker) J Scallan 5-11-4	J Barlow
8	000200	LUCKY MISTAKE (Mrs B Simmons) W Marshall 5-11-4	J Suthern
9	0003	MAC's DELIGHT (H Maddever) R Carter 5-11-4	A Webber
12	f4	DOCTOR FAUSTUS (G Hill) Mrs J Pitman 4-10-3	C Brown
14	2030	FUGACIOUS (N Warne) M Hinchcliffe 4-10-3	M O'Halloran
15	0	LORD DAULBY (Mrs H Mobley) Mrs H Mobley 4-10-3	E Waite 4
16	004	NEW CONTINENT (S Liem) E Eden 4-10-3	A Coogan
17	00	PETHAM BELLE (P Wright) C Drew 4-10-3	S McNeill
18	p0	WYKE (K Wheldon) J King 4-10-3	—

5-2 Adro's Comfort, 7-2 Funny Spring, 5 Mac's Delight, 6 Fugacious, 8 New Continent, 10 Dr Faustus, 12 Lucky Mistake, 14 others.

2.30 JIM HOLDEN CHASE (Div II: novices: £1,654: 3m 100yd) (15)

1	1fu311	SUPERBREAKS (S Lanaway) J Gifford 8-11-11	R Champion
3	4-23412	JARVIS BAY (Mrs P Brown) F Winter 8-11-6	J Francome
4	220-441	PORT ASKAIG (Lord Chelsea) T Forster 7-11-6	H Davies
6	001f00-	BOSSALL (B) (P Broome) P Broome 6-11-1	—
8	1-p04uf	COURTNEIGH (Mrs M Morrison-Jones) J Edwards 7-11-1	Mr J Bryan 7
14	0bp-004	DUKE WILLIAM (R Voorspuy) R Voorspuy 8-11-1	R Rowell
15	0	GAMING DICE (N Margolis) J Clark 10-11-1	A Webb
22	0302-f0	LETTERBOX (T Buxted) N Henderson 7-11-1	P Scudamore
23	4r-0040	MAC (Mrs S Mackenzie) C Mackenzie 10-11-1	J Akehurst 7
24	/pf0-0p	MAQUISARDE (M Reid) M Reid 9-11-1	P Carvill
25	00f0f	MIGELITTO (T Hodgkins) M Chapman 10-11-1	P Dever 7
30	30-000p	RED ROMAN (M Sanderson) Miss A Sinclair 9-11-1	J Akehurst 7
35	f	SPARTED REGIME (B Morgan) B Morgan 7-11-1	P Carvill
38	00-0u0f	WILLIAMSON (Mrs M Easton) Mr M Easton 8-11-1	Mr J Perrett
39	00-0u0f	YALU (B) (Cpt J Norris) K Bailey 9-11-1	S Morshead

13-8 Port Askaig, 5-2 Jarvis Bay, 7-2 Superbreaks, 7 Letterbox, 10 Yalu, 14 others.

3.00 STEVENAGE HURDLE (Div II: novices: £690: 2m 200yd) (17)

1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

11-8 Steeple Bell, [illegible] Victory Hymn, 16 others.

3.30 WARD HILL CHASE (Handicap: £2,372: 2m 100yd) (7)

3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	H Davies
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	A Webber
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	R Rowe
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	B Reilly
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

7-4 Rodman, [illegible] 14 Island Mist, 20 Southern Mobile.

4.0 WARD HILL HURDLE (Handicap £1,583: 2½m) (20)

3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	J Burke
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	DOUBTFUL
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	P Dever
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	B Reilly
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	A Webber
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	[illegible]	[illegible]	J Suthern
23	[illegible]	[illegible]	C Brown
24	[illegible]	[illegible]	R Davies
26	[illegible]	[illegible]	M Bastard
27	[illegible]	[illegible]	P Hobbs
28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	[illegible]	[illegible]	H Davies
33	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
35	003/f00	WILLOW BROOK (R Pike) J Gifford 8-10-0	R Rowe
36	24030-f	OLD CASTLE LINE (Mrs V Castledine) S Cole 8-10-0	R F Davies

2 Sanhedkin, 11-4 Supreme Vista, 7-2 Scholar's Ring, 5 Tuthill Bond, 8 Merciless King

4.30 WARD HILL TOP TABLE HURDLE. (4-y-o. £2,649. 2m 200yd) (11)

2	311	WEAVERS POINT (B Arnold) Mrs J Pitman 11-3	P Tuck
3	24012	PALATINATE (Capt J Macdonald-Buchanan) D Nicholson 11-3	P Scudamore
5	321	THE DISCO DAGO (R Heathcote) G Pritchard-Gordon 11-0	S Smith-Eccles
7		ARKAN (S Adham) J Hindley 10-7	R Earnshaw
8	433	CARVED OPAL (Mrs G Abecassis) F Winter 10-7	J Francome
9		GLYNDEBOURNE (P Powell) G Balding 10-7	B Reilly
11	0	KINGS PARADE (M Ritzenberg) G Thorner 10-7	P Barton
12	22	LATEST LOVE (B) (A Duffield) A Jarvis 10-7	J Burke
16	0403	STANDON ROCK (R Whalley) P Kelleway 10-7	H Davies
17	30	TENDER ANGUS (Mrs E Boucher) J Gifford 10-7	R Rowe
18	3	TUDOR GOLDFOOT (K Read) W Marshall 10-7	J Suthern

7-4 Weavers Point, 3 Arkan, 11-2 Glyndebourne, 9-2 Carved Opal, 8 The Disco Dago, 12 Palatinate, 14 others.

5.0 STEVENAGE HURDLE (Div III: novices: £690: 2m 200yd) (9)

1	00	CHANCEBEG (Mrs N Goulandris) J Gifford 6-11-6	R Champion
2	0-0	FROZEN PRINCE (W DAvies) NAvies 6-11-6	Mr N Twiston-Davies
4	00/030	HARVEST SUPPER (P Hopkins) J Gifford 7-11-6	R Rowe
5	f-03003	RODALAN (J Baker) Mrs B Waring 7-11-6	J Suthern
6	00-3	YOUNG DUSKY (T Ludlow) F Winter 6-11-6	J Francome
7		BENVENUTTI (Miss F Carter) D Kent 5-11-4	P Haynes
10	0000-0	HELEXIAN (S Crowe) A Ingham 5-11-4	Steve Knight
18	0000	BRAVE GEM (Arkle Office Supplies) M Chapman 4-10-3	P Dever 7
23	2	NOON GUN (Ld Hartington D Morley 4-10-3	P Scudamore

6-4 Young Husky, 5-2 Noon Gun, 4 Harvest Supper, 7 Chancebeg, 10 Benvenutti

Huntingdon selections

By Michael Seely

1.30 Jacks Pride, 2.0 Funny Spring, 2.30 Jarvis Bay, 3.0 Steeple Bell is specially recommended, 3.30 Rodman, 4.0 Scholar's Ring, 4.30 Arkan, 5.0 Noon Gun.

Sedgefield

1.45 BILLINGHAM HURDLE (Div I: novices: £345: 2m) (18 runners)

1	001004	STARLIGHT ROCKY (Miss Z Green) Miss Z Green 6-11-10	Mr L Hudson 4
3	40f	BAVAL (Miss R Slicer) D Yeoman 5-11-0	R Barry
4	0	DOCTOR WOOLLEY (Miss J Collins) C Pinkham 5-11-0	D Lancaster 4
5		DENOMINATION (Ld MacAndrew) B Wilkinson 6-11-0	D Wilkinson
8	044	MELODY MOON (D Curr) Denys Smith 7-11-0	C Grant
10	000	NO MATCH (Mrs M Rutherford) S Leadbetter 6-11-0	D Nolan
13	003000	PRETTY LASS (R Mason) R Woodhouse 5-11-0	—
14	00pp-00	SOME OPERATOR (T Metcalfe) D Metcalfe 6-11-0	Mr D Metcalfe
15	00	SPARKLING BARRON (Mrs J Waggott) N Waggott 5-11-0	Mr N Waggot 7
16	0	STYREN (A Wylie) C Bell 5-11-0	C Pimlott
17	020	SYNCOPATE (B Stamper) A Smith 6-11-0	J Harris 4
19	0	WOODSIDE SYLVAN (Miss E Wilans) Miss E Wilans 5-11-0	W Redfern
21	003	BADSWORTH GIRL (G Toft) G Toft 4-10-0	P Charlton
23	04	FUTURE UNSEEN (G Morgan) G Morgan 4-10-0	M Young 4
24	0022	HARDWICK SUN (J Hibbitt) J Jefferson 4-10-0	N Doughty
25	0	PAULINE'S PET (D Horsley) R Robinson 4-10-0	M Pepper 7
26	44423	SAUSOLITO (J & J Stanley Ltd) M H Easterby 4-10-0	J O'Neill
28		WAY OF THE WOLD (Mrs M Hartley) S Norton 4-10-0	G Graham

9-4 Sausolito, 7-2 Syncopate, 9-2 Hardwick Sun, 5 Melody Moon, 6 Starlight Rocky, 10 Way Of The Wold, 16 others.

2.15 HARRY LANE HURDLE (Handicap:£1,032: 2½m) (19)

2	/020-00	OISIN (W Thistlethwaite) Fisher 8-11-10	J Errington 4
3	1114-00	HOPE OF OAK (C) (J Hope) J Charlton 6-11-10	G Bradley
4	240004	TOM NOEL (CD) (C Pinkham) C Pinkham 7-11-9	D Lancaster 4
5	10u-00	SUMMARY (C) (B Watts) M H Easterby 5-11-7	Mr T Easterby
7	100000	MR SNOW (B) (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 7-11-5	R Lamb
8	00000u	FOGBOUND (CD) (Mrs S Austin) P Curtis 11-11-3	D Wilkinson
10	0001-01	SPEED OF LIGHT (CD) (B Stamper) A Smith 7-11-3 (7 ex)	D Dutton 4
14	b00fp-0	HANDYCUFF (A Scott) A Scott 10-10-11	—
15	214400	BEAU BRIGG (CD) (Miss A Smith) R Cross 9-10-9	Miss Angela Cross 7
16	00-0000	WILTON BEACON (CD) (B Ingamells) J Hals 6-10-8	—
17	3-00004	SUNLIT RIVER (W Carrick) Haigh 5-10-7	DOUBTFUL
18	f21130	BROCKIE LAW (C Bell) C Bell 4-10-5	C Pimlott
19	330030	LIBERTY BODICE (D Dick) D Dick 7-10-5	K Whyte
21	000000	SALUTE THE LAW (F Coxon) W Clay 1-10-3	M Elliott 4
22	01304p	TOONFIT BRIG (G Renilson) G Renilson 9-10-3	D Atkins
24	up0p00	DEVON MIGNON (R Bethell) R Bethell 12-10-2	P Charlton
26	000400	CHAPERON (W Marson) J Harris 6-10-0	—
27	00333/0	TOUSSAC (A Stephenson) A Stephenson 7-10-0	Mr N Waggott 7
30	0ufp00	IZZY FAST (R Delaney) A Smith 5-10-0	C Grant

3 Brockie Law, 9-2 Tom Noel, 5 Speed of Light, 6 Summary, 7 Hope of Oak, 8 Mr Snow, 10 Fogbound, 12 Beau Brugg, 16 others.

2.45 JOHN WADE HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: £634: 3m 600yd) (4)

1	1f1f1-1	COMPTON LAD (R McAlpine) M W Dickenson 9-12-7	Mr D Browne 4
4	1000p-0	RUBSTIC (J Douglas) S Leadbetter 13-12-7	Mr R Shiel 7
7	p/0p-0	JETHARTS HERE (G Renilson) G Renilson 8-11-7	Mr P Craggs
9	3f2up-p	PRINCE KEEL (J Wade) J Wade 11-11-7	—

1-2 Compton Lad, 7-4 Rubstic, 8 Prince Keel, 33 Jetharts Here.

3.15 BRANSPETH CHASE. (Handicap. £1,253. 2½m) (8)

2	1340-f1	BRAVEN (D) (Mrs M Haggas) M W Dickinson 8-12-0	G Bradley
3	421-400	DARK PEARL (D) (Mrs M Los) G Richards 8-11-4	N Doughty
4	0-20001	SPRING CHANCELLOR (D) (Mrs M Britton) W A Stephenson 7-11-0	R Lamb
8	12-f0u3	MISS WOOD (C) (R Robinson) R Robinson 7-10-4	M Pepper 7
10	003044	AVALANCHE (C) (J Henderson) J Henderson 7-10-7	A Stringer 4
11	p0-0300	PAMPAS DEMON (B) (B Temple) B Temple 8-10-0	K Whyte
12	3-p0000	MASTER WHAT (F Jackson) W Clay 10-10-0	M Elliott 4
14	000f00	FRENCH ART (B) (Mrs N Bycroft) N Bycroft 10-10-0	C Pimlott

6-4 Braven, 5-2 Spring Chancellor, 7-2 Dark Pearl, 6 Miss Wood, 12 Avalanche, 16 Others.

3.45 TOW LAW CHASE (Div I: novices: £937: 3m 600yd) (12)

3	pp0-001	NICKY TAM (CD) (Mrs J Pringle) A Scott 9-11-10	C Pimlott
7	0/f3u	CHETEL (R Brewis) R Brewis 8-11-0	J O'Neill
9	000000	FANCY FELLOW (R Burt) W Clay 8-11-0	N Clay
11	03000u	GLENDYNE (J Kettlewell) J Kettlewell 8-11-0	S Kettlewell 7
14	00fp/00	KARAMIST (Mrs J Blatherwick) J Harris 10-11-0	—
18	3440u0	RAG ROBIN (R Tate) R Tate 9-11-0	—
20	000004	REGAL ROOTS (J Walker) W A Stephenson 6-11-0	R Lamb
23	0p	SEA CAMPION (Mrs J Gledson) Mrs J Gledson 7-11-0	Mr P Craggs
25		SHINING BANN (D Smith) Denys Smith 7-11-0	C Grant
26	p	STANWICK GOLD (J Hall) N Crump 8-11-0	C Hawkins
28	0	THE MINDER (P Haley) P Haley 8-11-0	—
29	44-p000	YOUNG SAGERT (J Charlton) J Charlton 8-11-0	B Adamson 7

2 Chetel, 7-2 Nicky Tam, 9-2 Glendyne, 6 Regal Roots, 10 Rag Robin, Stanwick Gold, 14 Shining Bann, 16 others.

4.15 TOW LAW CHASE (Div II: novices: £937: 3m 600yd) (12)

4	301202	TWIFLIGHT (C,D) (G Leadbitter) B Wilkinson 7-11-10	G Bradley
5	020003	BALLYGORE (Mrs M Hathaway) W A Stephenson 6-11-0	R Lamb
8	00-2fu3	DARTH VADER (B) (Duchess of Abercorn) K Oliver 6-11-0	Mr T Dun
10	ffuupu	FOXY PERCY (Mrs A Hamilton) Mrs A Hamilton 7-11-0	Mr T Reed 7
13	0u	JUST A KINSMAN (Ld Crawshaw) Mrs A Cousins 6-11-0	M Williams
15	p-03340	MISTER MOONSHINE (R Blackhouse) R Fisher 8-11-0	J J O'Neill
17	0-pf04p	PAMUN (Mrs D Louthan) R Allan 8-11-0	S Charlton
21	00-2002	RONAN-PAUL (C Bird) S Leadbetter 9-11-0	Mr R Shiels 7
22	00210-2	ROYAL MINSTREL (D Moorehead) D Moorehead 7-11-0	Mr J Walton
24	0004-fp	SHARP WORD (J Dougal) I Jordon 7-11-0	J Allen
27	p004f0	SUPREME LIL (W Storey) W Storey 8-11-0	Miss F Storey 7
30	0-0f0f0	HIRAM TAGG (Mrs D Roberts) J Jefferson 5-10-7	P Caldwell 7

9-4 Twiflight, 3 Royal Minstrel, 9-2 Darth Vader, 5 Mister Moonshine, 6 Ballygore, 10 Ronan-Paul, 16 others.

4.45 BILLINGHAM HURDLE (Div II: novices:£345: 2m) (13)

1	3014a	BALLYDURROW (D) (N Rogers) R Fisher 5-11-0	K Teelan 7
3	0000	ANDY REW (Mrs E Preece) B Preece 9-11-0	Mr S Dickin 7
4	000	BEVMARK (I Denny Ltd) R Fisher 5-11-0	—
6	0	GREAT TARQUIN (A Corner) A Corner 5-11-0	Mr E McIntyre
8	0	KINGSTONE KING (Wilkins & Wilkinson) S Wiles 6-11-0	G Graham
10	00-0000	LUCKY BILL (C Brown) J Townson 5-11-0	R Crank
11	003/040	MR RAFFERTY (S Taylor) Denys Smith 6-11-0	C Grant
12	0up-3	SAINTLY LADY (M Reddan) M Reddan 7-11-0	P Murphy 4
13	0000	SECRET MINSTREL (J Parkes) J Parkes 5-11-0	M Stephens 7
14	00	SUSIE LYNAM (J Hamilton) R Johnson 7-11-0	D McCaskill 4
15	0p00t-p	TELLYWOG (Mrs J Waggott) N Waggott 7-11-0	Mr W Waggott
16	00p-00	VULTOP (Miss Z Green) Miss Z Green 7-11-0	Mr L Hudson 4
17	00000-0	YONDER HE GOES (Mrs M Mortimer) H Fleming 7-11-0	C Hawkins

6-4 Ballydurrow, 2 Mr Rafferty, 5 Saintly Lady, 8 Keystone King, 10 Bevmark, 16 others.

5.15 BILLINGHAM HURDLE (Div III. novices. £345. 2m) (18)

1	00-1	FAIR CITY (CD) (G Bell) F Gibson 5-11-10	C Hawkins
2	00-2001	MASTER SEAL (CD) (A Dickinson) M W Dickinson 6-11-10	J Davies 7
3	201000	POWDER HORN (D) (J Barr) Mrs J Barr 5-11-10	—
4	000-00	ARMENOS (Mrs S Baudouin) R Johnson 6-11-0	L Todd 7
5	0000	BEWERLEY (K Chambers) M Reddan 9-11-0	P Murphy 4
8	f0	ERNE WATERWAY (J Kettlewell) J Kettlewell 6-11-0	S Kettlewell 7
10	0	GALLEUM (Mrs T Donaldson) G Richards 5-11-0	R Barry
14	p-f	KNOSSOS (R Fisher) R Fisher 5-11-0	D McCaskill 4
17	00	PORTMADOC (W A STEPHENSON) W A Stephenson 5-11-0	Mr E McIntyre 4
18	303302	RENREBO (Westwood Garages) M Naughton 5-11-0	G Bradley
20	3f/0	SOIE GRISE (A Smith) A Smith 6-11-0	C Grant
22	0p0-0	TURTLETON (R McDonald) R McDonald 5-11-0	B Holohan 7
23	430203	VIMYS PET (T Barnes) T Barnes 5-11-0	D Johnston 7
24	r0	WARRIOR TURK (L Griffiths) L Griffiths 5-11-0	—
27		BRETTON PARK (A Brook) S Norton 4-10-0	G Graham
29	00	COOL ANDY (H Rebanks) H Rebanks 4-10-0	P Charlton
30		LUCKY SCENE (A Gregory) M W Dickinson 4-10-0	S Hardy 7
32		WOLVER BAY (H Isley) W Clay 4-10-0	M Elliott 4

7-4 Master Seal, 4 Fair City, 5 Galleum, 6 Renrebo, 8 Vimys Pet, 10 Lucky Scene, 12 Bretton Park, 16 others.

Sedgefield selections

By Michael Seely

1.45 Sausolito, 2.15 Hope of Oak, 2.45 Compton Lad, 3.15 Braven, 3.45 Chetel, 4.15 Twiflight, 4.45 Saintly Lady, 5.15 Master Seal.

Fontwell Park results

1.45 (1.47) WITTERING CHASE: (Selling: £987: 2m 2½f)
STUDLAND, b g by Dairialatan — Clyst Spirit (R Callow) 10-11 Mr R Callow (25-1) 1
Tight Schedule .... R Stronge (12-1) 2
Pauldenam .... G Gracey (9-1) 3
TOTE: Win £21.56; places, £4.17, 20p, 18p. Dual F: £36.14. CSF:£26.95. R. Hodges at Langport. 2l, 5l. Santows, Springfieldcracker 3-1 jt-favs. Le Jat (16-1) 4th. 14 ran. NR: Aloha Prince.

2.15 (2.16) NATIONAL SPIRIT PATTERN HURDLE: (£4,417: 2½m)
MR MOONRAKER, b g by Idiot's Delight — Burlington Belle (Mrs P Blackburn) 5-11-10 P Carvill (13-2) 1
Honeson .... R Rowe (7-4 fav) 2
Upton Bishop .... J Francome (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 76p; places, 16p, 17p. Dual F: 94p. CSF: £1.69. Miss S Morris at Chard. 2l, 1l. The Tsarevich (11-4) 4th. 6 ran.

2.45 (2.46) JOHN ROGERSON CHASE: (Handicap: £2,578: 3m 2½f)
ABO, ch g by Tracker — Boonah (K Higson) 10-10-8 G Moore (13-2) 1
Pride of Tennessee .... R Champion (6-1) 2
Spring Rocket .... P Warner (6-4 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 40p; places, 11p, 20p, 12p. Dual F: £1.05. CSF: £4.42. A Moore at Brighton. 6l, ¾l Monty Python (7-1) 4th.

(3.18) (3.18) ITCHENOR HURDLE (Handicap: amateurs: £1,781: 2½m)
JULY THE FOURTH bm by Goose Creek — Firecracker Love (P Mellon) 5-10-6 Mrs J Mackie (8-1) 1
Mountain Monarch Mr A J Wilson (3-1 Fav) 2
Iden Green .... Mrs D Grissell (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 70p. Places, 18p, 12p, 21p, 97p. Dual Fcst: £1.37. CSF: £3.31. Tricast: £23.11. I Balding at Kingsclere. 6l, 3l, Clog Dance (33-1) 4th. 22 ran.

(3.45) (3.47) STORRINGTON CHASE (Novices: £1,267: 2m 2½f)
ICATO bh by Cavo Dora-Cantatrice — (K Higson) G Moore (5-1) 1
Retrainder imp .... Steve Knight (13-2) 2
Spinning Reel .... C Kinane (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 39p. Places, 11p, 18p, 15p. Dual Fcst: £1.46. CSF: £3.65. A Moore at Brighton. 20l, 15l. Walnut Wonder 8-11 fav. Glenjade (50-1) 4th. 12 ran.

4.15 (4.16) MIDHURST HURDLE (Div I: novices: £609: 2¼m)
CHARJIM, ch g by Scottish Rifle — Legal Love (A Moore) 4-10-5 G Moore (7-1) 1
Logan .... B de Haan (25-1) 2
MON's Beau .... R Linley (11-2) 3
Tote: win, 90p. places, 30p, 63p, 30p. Dual f: £13.29 C.S.F. £17.19. A Moore at Brighton. 1½l, 2l. My John Chartott (11-10 fav) 4th. 19 ran.

4.45 (4.46) MIDHURST HURDLE (Div II: novices:£797: 2¼m)
CLASSIC ROCK, b m by Charlottown — Cilerna Rock (P Tory) 5-10-11 Mr J Frost (12-1) 1
Rhythm Stick .... S Jobar (16-1) 2
Moonlight Rag .... J Francome (4-1) 3
Tote: win: £2.80; places, 25p, 17, 28. Dual f: £17.13. C.S.F: £19.01. P Troy at Winterbourne. 8l, 2l. Reales (7-2 fav)4th. 4 ran.
PLACEPOT: £288.35 $-2

Wolverhampton results

1.30 (1.31) CHESTERTON CHASE (Novices Handicap: £1,503: 2½m)
HARDY GLEN, b g by Glenmacanass — Brown Dymple (P. Baylis) 10-11-4 Mr J Weston (14-1) 1
PHIL THE FLUTER, P. Tuck (7-1) 2
CORY GLEN, R. Dickin (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win £1.10; places, 31p, 14p, 30p. Dual f: £1.95. CFS: £10.40. Tricast: £93.44. M. Oliver at Droitwich. ½l, 1½l. Kindred Spirit, Masterson 5-1jt favs. Velvetstown (50-1) 4th.

2.0 (2.2) CHILLINGTON HUNTER CHASE (Div I: £606: 3½m)
THE WRESTLER, b g by Entanglement — Absent Friends (B. Straight) 12-11-7 car 11—10 (7-2) 1
FULIGINOUS Miss S. Brookshaw (16-1) 2
SPARTELLA, Mr M. Mann (9-4fav) 3
TOTE: Win 59p; places 26p, 36p, 13p. Dual f £4.44. CSF: £6.02. B. Staight at Evesham. 1l, 1½l. Unemold (4-1) 4th. 11 Ran.

2.30 (2.32) SHREWSBURY CUP CHASE (Handicap: £2,127: 2m)
JO COLOMBO, b g by Tycoon II — Dallas Year (B. O'Brien) R. G. Davies (13.2) 1
REPIQUE, P. Scudamore (7-4 fav) 2
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, WW. Smith (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win 85p; places 24p, 11p, 17p. Dual f 29p. CSF: £1.73. W. Jenks at Bridgnorth. 6l, 1½l. Hunting Cry (9-1) 4th. 9 Ran.

3.00 (3.1) CHILLINGTON HUNTER CHASE (Div II: £606: 3½m)
MEET IN THE CASBAH,ch g. by Chance Meeting — Kazella (H. Manners), 9-11-7 Mr J. Bryan (7-1) 1
Wisbech Lad ...... Mr T. Holland-Martin (7-1) 2
General Dew .... Mr C. Bealby (11-4 fav) 3
TOTE WIN: £1.10. Places: 22p, 18p, 16p. Dual Forecast, £2.08. CSF, £8.13. H. Manners at Swindon. 8l, 6l.

3.30 (3.32) WOLVERHAMPTON CHAMPION HURDLE TRIAL £3,798: 2m
HOLEMOOR STAR, b g, by Maystreak — Mama's Pet (Mrs P. Blackburn), 5-10-13 M. O'Halloran (11-2) 1
Birds Nest .... A. Turnell (5-1) 2
No Bombs .... Mr T. Thomson Jones (7-4 fav) 3
TOTE WIN: 37p. places: 15p, 30p, 10p. Dual forecast, £1.64. CSF. £3.20. Miss S. Morris at Chard, 2l, 1l.

4.00 (4.1) PLAYING FIELDS HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o novices: £690: 2½m)
TOP REEF, br c, by Take A Reef — Bienvenida (J. Fry), 10-13 M. Harrington (9-1) 1
Besieged .... S. Smith Eccles (11-8 fav) 2
Chestnut Hill .... J. O'Neill (7-1) 3
TOTE WIN: £1.06. Places: 25p, 11p, 15p. Dual forecast: £1.38. CSF: £2.13. J. Jenkins at Horsham. 3l, 8l.

4.30 (4.33) WEST PARK HURDLE: (Handicap: £1,233: 2m 7f)
HAPPY VOYAGE b h by Twilight Alley — Traverser (S Hartley) 7-12-2 Mr D Browne (9-2 fav) 1
Brock Hill .... Mr M Low (6-1) 2
Commodore Knitwear .... J Burke (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win 60p; places, 10p, 25p, 23p, 29. Dual F: 90p. CSF: £3.34. Tricast: £37.58. M Dickson, at Harewood. 3l, 1½l.

5.00 (5.5) PLAYING FIELDS HURDLE (Div II: Novice 4-y-o: £690: 2½m)
LE GRAN BRUN b g by Our Native — Natale Magpie (D Elton) 10-7 S Smith Eccles (9-4) 1
St David's Day .... C Candy (4-1) 2
Veleso .... M Floyd (2-1 fav) 3
TOTE: Win 32p; places, 18p, 24p, 16p. Dual F: 79p. CSF: £1.28. P Cundell, at Compton. 1½l 10l. Debt Follower (50-1) 4th. 15 ran. PLACEPOT: £45.55.

Protest after mishap to Indiana Dare

There was controversy after the Itchenor Hurdle at Fontwell Park yesterday when Indiana Dare swerved away certain victory 50yds from the winning post. The horse dislodged Oliver Sherwood and crashed through a slip rail leading back to the stables and caused a storm of protest.

"I'm absolutely disgusted that there is not a continuous running rail at that point, it cost me a winning bet of £15,000", said Indiana Dare's trainer, Adrian Cousins.

Sherwood brought the 4-1 chance four lengths clear after taking the final flight, tight on the stands side. Catastrophe struck where the rails curve inwards at the entrance to the paddock, guarded by the slip bar, and the adjacent gate into Tattersalls, shut during racing.

It was at the upper exit that the horse tried to veer violently right, throwing his rider and his front hooves dug in at the base of the rails. He then turned sharp right, knocking off the bar at the lower entrance, and was subsequently caught with no further damage.

"No way was there a slip bar right across the two exits, if there had been this would not have happened", said Sherwood, whose departure left their nearest pursuer, July the Fourth, to collect the prize.

Ron Atkins, the jockey's safety officer, expressed concern as earlier, Bob Davies had told him that The Tsarevich had tended to veer right at the now famous exits, before finishing fourth to Mr Moonraker in the National Spirit Challenge Hurdle.

There was nearly a similar incident later when Charjim had the Midhurst Novices Hurdle (div 1) well won when he also tried to swerve right at the same point. "We nearly went and I lost an iron straightening him out", said his rider, Gary Moore after an acrobatic act on his father's horse had enabled them to defeat Logan by one and a half lengths.

The stewards are now to consider what should be done to correct this obvious danger area.

Mr Moonraker's victory, in which he held off Homeson by two lengths, provided the Chard trainer, Susan Morris with her second big winner of the afternoon as her Holemoor Star also won Wolverhampton's Champion Hurdle Trial.

There will be a precautionary 7.30 am inspection for today's Sedgefield meeting because of a forecast of frost. The clerk of the course, Kit Egerton, said the ground was good but the inspection had been called because of the forecast.

The champion jockey, Lester Piggott, will attempt to gain his first Lincoln Handicap victory on the Ryan Price-trained Bunter at Doncaster next month. News of the booking caused the sponsors, William Hill to cut the four-year-old's odds from 20-1 to 16-1.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: Triumph Hurdle, Cheltenham: The Small Miracle. Champion Hurdle, Cheltenham: Corduroy. Sun Alliance Novices' Hurdle, Cheltenham: Corduroy. All engagements (dead): Caravino.

TENNIS

Britain follow Sweden's short example for youth

By Rex Bellamy

In an effort to recruit more and younger players, particularly bigger and better male athletes who might otherwise drift into other sports, the Lawn Tennis Association are to put their full weight behind the promotion of short tennis. This miniature form of the game was designed so that the very young could have fun while acquiring balls skills and a taste for tennis.

Short tennis has been imported from Sweden on a modest scale for three years and was officially launched in the LTA's East region last year. Its success has been so exciting that the LTA are to invite county representatives and other interested parties to the Bisham Abbey National Sports Centre on May 7 to seek their aid in promoting short tennis as a nationwide game for schoolchildren.

Sweden's is no bad example to follow. They could not take their strongest team to Bisham Abbey last weekend but beat Britain 14-6 in a match featuring both sexes and two age groups. Britain's Under-16 boys were beaten 5-0 and did not win a set. The Under-14 boys lost every set until Austen Brice and Anthony Hunting won the concluding doubles. Annabel Croft and Joanne Louis each won one for the Under-16 girls and Caroline Bhaguandas won one for the Under-14 girls.


Borg . . . Sweden's man at the top

"Our girls are catching up in junior international tennis," Derek Bone, who coordinates the LTA's junior programme, said. "Tennis is a respected game for British girls: and in a lot of other countries there are first-class men but the women are hardly liberated.

"Swedish bouys have been dominating international competition. It's partly Borg's influence, but there are not so many competing games in Sweden. Tennis is a national sport — and they have a man at the top.

Short tennis, he said, had been integrated into Sweden's coaching set-up and club system for players down to the age of seven. "The spread of British tennis tends to be limited, though not exclusively, to the children of tennis-playing parents. We do more for our juniors than most countries do. But 75 per cent of the people we start off at grass-roots level have difficulty finding somewhere to play — and we have to get out and find bigger, stronger, tougher boys. We have to get to primary school level. We don't have enough kids. We're not selling the game to children. That's why short tennis is so important."

Davis Cup teams

The Italian Davis Cup team to meet Great Britain in Rome from March 5-7, is Corrado Barazzutti, Paolo Bertolucci, Adriano Panatta and Gianluca Rinaldini, New Zealand field their strongest team years when they meet Spain in another first round tie here. It is Chris Lewis, Onny Parun and the Simpson brothers, Russel and Jeff. Agencies.

ICE HOCKEY

Bruising encounter

By Robert Pryce

Dundee Rockets came through an occasionally savage battering over the weekend with more than just their pride bruised. With the final accounting as yet incomplete, their debit column reads two suspensions, several injuries and three Scottish League points.

Most of the damage was done at Kirkcaldy. Jim Lynch scored four goals, including two in the last six minutes, to steer Fife Flyers through several storms to a 10-8 win. Four players were sent off for fighting, including Ake Alm, the Fife coach, and Charlie Kinmond of Dundee, who engaged in a brief flurry of stick-swinging.

"Their strategy worked well", said Roy Halpin, Dundee's player-coach, said. "They can't skate with us, so they have to slow us down".

Halpin was the hero of Dundee's 5-5 draw at Murrayfield on Sunday. Despite being slowed by damaged knee ligaments, he played all but a few seconds of the last period and scored the tying goal in the last minute. That may yet prove to be the decisive blow of the championship.

Blackpool's hopes of taking the English League may have sustained more permanent damage. They lost a thrilling game at Sunderland, 18-12, to the struggling Crowtree Chiefs, after recovering from a 9-0 first period deficit.

Whitely Warriors lost to the lowly Ayr Bruins, 11-9.

Results: Northern League: Ayr 11, Whitley 9. Scottish League: Fife 10, Dundee 8; Murrayfield 5, Dundee 5; English National League: Crowtree 18, Blackpool 12; English League North: Liverpool 17, London Sobell 2; Blackpool 8, Sheffield 1: English League South: Streatham 5, Avon 1; Streatham 8, Solihull 2; Bonn Truman Cup: Solihull 4, Southampton 3; Richmond 3, Nottingham 9, Avon 3, Richmond 4; Southampton 8, Lakr Schooners 5; Durham 9, Glasgow 7; Billingham 11, Murrayfield 9; Deeside 4, Trafford 9.

VOLLEYBALL

Speedwell survive rough ride

By Paul Harrison

Injury problems and a sending-off gave the National League champions, Speedwell Rucanor, of Bristol, an uncomfortable weekend, but they still managed to win both games and stay on top of the first division.

Barry Clarke was dismissed from the court in the fifth set of Saturday's game against Liverpool Cardinals at bath, for continual abuse of the referee. Speedwell, however, held on to win (13-15, 15-12, 5-15, 15-7, 15-12).

Clarke's automatic suspension for one game and their continuing injury problems to key players, meant that they entertained Leeds AI on Sunday in a weakened state. Speedwell surrendered a two-set lead and were trailing 8-14 in the final set, one point from defeat, before recovering to take the set 16-14.

Leeds, fourth in the league, lost surprisingly at home to Weymouth Rembrandt, one from the bottom, on Saturday, by three sets to two. Weymouth went to Liverpool the next day, and lost to the Cardinals, 3-2.

Little positive came out of the meeting of the British Volleyball Federation in London last week, although it was decided by representatives from England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales that the £1,000 grant from the Sports Council should be used to import a leading foreign coach and to set up a coaching clinic for him with about 16 of the top British players. That, at least, would be a first for this country.

Although a plan for a British championship remained in obeyance, it was agreed in principle to set up a tournament between representative, but not full, international teams from the home countries. The main idea would be to promote the game in Wales and Northern Ireland.

In an unprecendented move, the venue of the Spring Cup for men in April, the premier western European tournament, has been switched from Turkey to Greece, after Turkey refused to invite Israel.

Milan, Feb 22.—Bjorn Borg, feeling well rested and in good mood, said here today that his main ambition this coming season its to win the US Open for the first time.—AP.

BASKETBALL

Palace lose Roma

By Nicholas Harling

No sooner does one Crystal Palace player return than another drops out. Having welcomed back Byrd more quickly than expected after a back injury, Palace are now without Roma.

Palace, who overcame Fiat Birmingham 88-75 in spite of their big centre's absence on Saturday, will almost certainly be without him for tomorrow's equally important game at home to John Carr Doncaster. Hepatitis might also keep Roma out of the National Championship play-off next month at Wembley, which are now unlikely to be graced by Birmingham.

For the second week running Birmingham were watched by a National League record crowd at the Aston Villa Sports Centre, but most of the 3,030 must have been disappointed by what they saw. The home side were trailing by 24 points before staging a recovery but Palace, with Jeremich and Stimpson outstanding, finished with plenty to spare.

Although Birmingham had more success on Sunday, winning 117-92 at Brighton, Assinder's disqualification means that he is automatically banned from tomorrow's home game against Ovaltine Hemel Hempstead. On the previous night one of Brighton's opponents Barry Hitchcock, Talbot Guildford's coach, was sent off

Barring upsets Sunderland and Doncaster are now almost certain to qualify for Wembley. Richards collected 48 points in Doncaster's two weekend victories. Sunderland also won, but their 102-89 success against Whitbread Manchester was flattering, as the teams were level 77-77 with three minutes left.

Solent, who will surrender the league leadership should Palace win tomorrow, had no trouble beating Cantabrica Kingston. 121-90.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: Talbot Guildford 91 (Jones 30, McGinnoy 24), TCB Brighton 88 (Turpie 26, Jenkins 27); Solent 126 (Walton 31, Pemberton 24, Johnson 23), Cantabrica Kingston 97 (Price 26, Swaney 23); Lada Birchwood 84 (Perkins 32, Wade 22), John Carr Doncaster 92 (Ball 25, Richards 20); Fiat Birmingham 75 (White 20, Strader 18), Crystal Palace 88 (Jeremich 26, Stimpson 20); John Carr Doncaster 121 (Day 30, Richards 28, Cantabrica Kingston 90 (Swaney 34, Maguire 26); Liverpool 95 (Pyatt 38, Sewell 37), Ovaltine Hemel H. 98 (Stewart 29, Cooper 25); Sunderland 102 (Cornelius 28, N. Brookings 22), Whitbread Manchester 89 (Hogan 32, Martin 27); TCB Brighton 92 (Jenkins 36, Turpie 28), Fiat Birmingham 117 (White 28, Lector 22). Women: First division: Stockport, Thorogiaze 75, London YMCA 64; Solent 98, Nottingham 64: Sheffield 63, Solent 98, Nottingham 64 Sheffield 63, Solent 97: Southgate 80, C. Palace 27

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

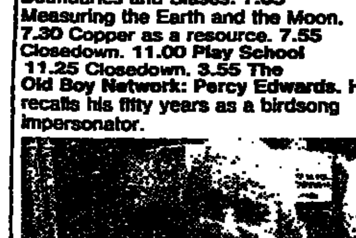
.40 Open University: Title to the Earth. 7.05 Refining the Field. 7.30 World Food Production. .55 Closedown. 9.35 For Schools, Colleges: Germany. 9.53 German conversation. 10.10 Look and Read. 10.35 Religious and Moral education. 11.00 Watch. 11.17 Television Club. 11.38 Shakespeare in Perspective: Twelfth Night. 12.05 General Studies. 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report and news headlines with subtitles). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. The artistic director of the Ballet Rambert, Robert North, talks about his company. 1.45 Bod. Narrated by John Le Mesurier and Maggie Henderson (r). 2.00 You and Me. For the very young (r). 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music Arcade: Brass. 2.40 Communicated 3.00 Closedown. 3.25 Tomos a Titw. Welsh comedy series. 3.53 Regional news (not London).

.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).
4.20 Cartoon: Pixie and Dixie in Cat Nap Cat (r).
.25 Jackanory. Colin Jeavons with part two of Grimm Grange by William Browning (r).
.40 Animal Magic. Johnny Morris and Terry Nutkins meet a tigress and an elephant.
.05 John Craven's Newsround.
.10 Grange Hill. Episode 15 of the secondary school drama and the school bully is making Roland's life a misery.
.40 News with Richard Baker. 6.00 South East at Six. 6.25 Nationwide introduced by David Dimbleby and Frank Bough.
.55 Cartoon: Tom and Jerry in Heavenly Puss.
.05 Doctor Who. Peter Davison stars in the final part of The Visitation.
7.30 A Question of Sport. A test of sporting knowledge between two teams, one led by Bill Beaumont, the other by Willie Carson.
.00 Legacy of Murder. A light-hearted mystery serial starring Dick Emery.
.35 Taxi. Comedy series set in a New York cab company.

.00 News, with John Humphrys.
.25 Play for Today: Willie's Last Stand by Jim Allen. Billed as a comedy but in fact it is a sad tale of a middle-aged man searching for his lost sexual youth. Paul Freeman plays the latter-day Lothario, Willie, and there are some good performances from David Jackson and Roger Sloman as his mates, Dennis and Joe.
.20 Sportsnight. Harry Carpenter introduces highlights from tonight's International football match between England and Northern Ireland — both of whom have qualified for the World Cup Finals in Spain later this year. The commentator at Wembley is Barry Davies.
.10 American Attitudes. In this last programme of the series Richard Kershaw talks to the United States Secretary of Defence, Casper Weinberger, about his country's relations with their western allies in relation to America's Russia policy.
.40 News headlines and weather.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Systems, Boundaries and Biases. 7.05 Measuring the Earth and the Moon. 7.30 Copper as a resource. 7.55 Closedown. 11.00 Play School. 11.25 Closedown. 3.55 The Old Boy Network: Percy Edwards. He recalls his fifty years as a birdsong impersonator.



Percy Edwards: BBC 2 3.55 pm

4.35 Seapower. The Lord Hill-Norton traces the evolution of the aircraft carrier (r).
5.05 Fou Ts'Ong plays Chopin's Nocturne No 2, Op 62 (r).
5.10 Lifetimes. Persuading a person to tell their life story (r).
5.40 Laurel and Hardy in Laughing Gravy* (1931).
6.00 The Waltons. Wholesome stories of American pioneering stock.
6.45 News with subtitles.
6.50 Film: Caddie (1976) starring Helen Morse. Set in Australia, 1925, it is the true story of a woman who left her faithless and brutal husband taking their children with her. We follow her difficult progress to independence.
8.30 Russell Harty. Live from London's Greenwood Theatre his guests are Oliver Reed, Suzy Quatro and Bill Beaumont.

9.00 Pot Black '82. Tonight sees, arguably, the best match of the competition with former World Champion Ray Reardon playing the man of the moment and for a long time to come, Steve Davis. The game is introduced by Alan Weeks and the commentator is Ted Lowe.
9.25 One Man and his Dog. The fourth heat of the International Sheepdog Championship is between three Scotsmen — Stuart Davidson, Geoff Billingham and Tom Watson. The programme is introduced from the stiff trials course at Bala by Phil Drabble.
10.05 Arena: Desert Island Discs. A celebration of the fortieth anniversary of Roy Plomley's radio programme.
10.50 Newsnight. The latest news from around the world. Ends at 11.40.

ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools: Home activities for families. 9.53 Jan Needle talks about his writing. 10.18 Story: A Bed for Squeak. 10.33 Macbeth. 11.03 Basic Maths. 11.22 History of roads and early travel. 11.39 French life. 12.00 Button Moon. Rocket adventure for the very young. 12.10 Let's Pretend. A play for the very young. 12.30 The Sullivans. Life with an Australian family during World War Two. 1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 Take the High Road. Drama series set on an Highland estate. 2.00 After Noon Plus. Mavis Nicholson introduces Mary Berry who cooks an Indian dish. 2.25 A Lot of Happiness. The making of a ballet by Kenneth MacMillan. He uses the music of Chopin and George Gershwin and it is danced by two principals of the Stuttgart Ballet, Birgit Keil and Vladimir Klos (r). 3.45 Welcome Back, Kotter. American high school comedy series starring Gabe Kaplan and John Travolta.

4.15 Cartoon: Dr Snuggles. With the voice of Peter Ustinov.
4.20 On Safari. Christopher Biggins is joined by Rod Hull and Emu.
4.45 CB TV — Channel 14. News, views and ideas for young people.
5.15 Emmerdale Farm. It is revealed that Jack Sugden is the real father of Jackie Merrick.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News.
6.20 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of Chessington Community Care which bridges the gap between people's needs and what the State provides.
6.30 Crossroads. Sid Hooper persuades Rose Scott to go away with him.
6.55 Reporting London. Presented by Denis Tuohy.
7.30 Max Bygraves — Side by Side with Jimmy Tarbuck and Tony Jacklin.
8.00 The Glamour Girls: A new comedy series set in sales promotion company, Glamgirls Ltd.
8.30 Top of the World. Eamonn Andrews introduces another round in the quiz to find the brain of the English-speaking world.

9.00 News.
9.30 Isadora. A ballet by Kenneth MacMillan with music by Richard Rodney Bennett from The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, and starring Merle Park, Mary Miller and the Royal Ballet.
11.30 Kaz. His client is accused of embezzlement but the resourceful lawyer unearths some new evidence.
12.25 Close with a reading from Robert Kilroy-Silk.

Merle Park (right) and a member of the Royal Ballet in Isadora (ITV 9.30 pm)

Radio 4

6.00 News briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411 — Local Government.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "The Italian Girl in Badger's Green" by Michael J. Butler.
11.00 News.
11.05 Thirty Minute Theatre: "Something in the Box" by Gwen Bailey.
11.35 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Quote . . . Unquote. Nigel Rees and his guests share favourite quotations and identify others.†
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Women's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Bleak House, by Charles Dickens (3).
4.00 Ebdon's England. John Ebdon reflects on the British.
4.15 Pacific Odyssey. Jimmy Cornell recounts his journey though the Pacific Ocean.
4.45 Story Time: "Welsh Fargo" by Harry Secombe (2).
5.00 PM: News magazine.
6.00 The Six O'clock News including Financial Report.
6.30 Brain of Britain 1982 (new series). Nationwide general knowledge contest.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now. The health of medical care.
7.50 Animal Language (4). Gentle Killers.†
8.20 The Countryside in February. Thirty years of "Countryside".
9.05 In Touch. Magazine for the blind.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Legal, Decent, Honest and Truthful. Comedy series.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "A Confederacy of Dunces" by John Kennedy Toole (2).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News: Weather Report: Forecast.

VHF only: 10.00 For Schools. 10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother. 11.00-12.00 and 2.00-3.00 For Schools. 11.00 Study on 4 for Librarians. 11.30-12.10 Open University.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Wagner, Weber, Chopin; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Stravinsky, Dvorak, Arensky; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Bernstein; records.†
10.00 Telemann, Delius and Geoffrey Bush: Vocal and instrumental recital.†
10.55 Medelssohn: String Quartet recital.†



Eric Gill: To Hell with Culture (Radio 3 7.00pm)

11.25 British Piano Music: Recital: Berkeley, Ferguson, Rawsthorne.†
12.15 Lunchtime Prom: Concert direct from the Guildhall, City of London. Part 1: Mozart.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 Lunchtime Prom: Part 2: Beethoven.†
2.10 Janet Price: Song recital: Adrian Beaumont, Faure, Britten.†
2.50 Trevor Pinnock: Harpsichord recital: Bach.†
3.20 Piano Quartets: Recital: R. W. Wood, Brahms.†
4.25 Jazz Today.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 To Hell with Culture: Francis Watson investigates the life and work of Eric Gill.†
7.45 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra: Concert. Part 1: Beethoven, Haydn.†
8.25 Interval Reading.*
8.30 Concert, part 2: Stravinsky.*
9.00 Bavarian Royal Wedding of 1568: (Part 3).†
10.20 Writers' Spouses. Talk by Francis King.
10.30 Jazz in Britain.†
11.00 News.
11.05 Two Cimbaloms: Couperin, Daquin; record.†

VHF only: 6.55am-6.58 and 12.00-12.40am Open University.

Radio 2

5.0 Ray Moore† 7.30 Terry Wogan† 10.0 Jimmy Young† 12.0 pm Gloria Hunniford including 1.45 Sports Desk† 2.0 Ed Stewart including 2.45, 3.45 Sports Desk† 4.0 David Hamilton including 4.45 Sports Desk† 5.45 News; Sport 6.0 John Dunn including 6.45 Sports Desk (continued on vhf only from 7.30)† 7.30 International Soccer Special: England v Northern Ireland: commentary 9.30 The Organist Entertains† 9.55 Sports Desk 10.0 One Man's Variety with Colin Crompton 11.0 Brian Matthew with Round Midnight, including 12.0 Midnight Newsroom; Weather; Motoring information (in Stereo from 12.0 Midnight) 1.0 am Truckers' Hour with Sheila Tracy† 2.0-5.0 You and the Night and the Music with Charles Nove†

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 12.45 Top 40 Discs. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell, including 5.00-5.30 The Record Race. 5.30 Newsbeat. 6.05 Top 40 Singles Chart. 7.00 Talkabout: Young people meet to discuss their views. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00John Peel. † 12.00 Close. end

World Service.

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT: Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Ploughman of the Moon. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Europa. 8.30 The Reith Lecturer. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 The End of the Affair. 10.30 Musician At Large. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain— 11.25 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland this Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15pm Musical Memories. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network Uk. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Thirty Minute theatre. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Sarah and Company. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 9.15 A Word in Edgeways. 9.45 Short Story. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland the Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Backtracking. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The King of Instruments. 2.30 The Reith Lecturer. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

CYMRU/WALES 9.10 am-9.35 Ysgolion: Daearyddiaeth. 12.57 pm-1.00 News of Wales. 3.20-3.55 Closedown. 5.10-5.40 Rownd Y Byd gyda Hywel Gwynfryn. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 7.05-7.30 Heddiw. 11.40 News and weather. SCOTLAND 11.17 am-11.38 For Schools: Let's See. 12.55 pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 3.20-3.55 Closedown. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.10-12.00 Omnibus. 12.00 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 10.35 am-11.00 For Schools: Green Peas and Barley O. 12.57 pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.20-3.53 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 11.40 News and Weather. ENGLAND 6.00 pm-6.25 Regional news magazines. 11.45 Close.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think? Chaired by Tim Brooke-Taylor. 5.15-5.45 Radio. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads.— 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Electric Theatre Show: Hayley Mills. 3.45-4.15 Does The Team Think? 5.10 Trivial Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Job Spot. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Ladies' Man. 12.05 am 1982 Butlin's Grand Masters Darts. 12.35 Closedown.

TVS

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think? Chaired by Tim Brooke-Taylor. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 The Magic Carpet: Hovercraft. 11.30 Vegas. 12.30 am Company; Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm Granada Reports. 1.30 Exchange Flags. 2.00-2.25 Take the High Road. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think? Chaired by Tim Brooke-Taylor. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Ladies' Man. 12.00 Late Night From Two: Guest Peter Nieswand. 12.30 am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames Except: Starts 9.30 am-9.35 First Thing. 12.30 pm-1.00 Paint Along with Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think? 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Two of Us. 11.30 Monte Carlo Show: Liberace. 12.30 am News. 12.35 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Does the Team Think? 1.20-1.30 News, 3.45-4.15 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Barney Miller. 12.00 Closedown.

CENTRAL

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Young Doctors. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think?: Chaired by Tim Brooke-Taylor. 5.15-5.45 Radio. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News: Presented from Nottingham by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen and from Birmingham by Wendy Nelson and Bob Warman. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News. 11.35 Butlin's Grandmaster Darts Championship. 12.05 am Jazz and Blues: Tom Waits. 12.35 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Byegones. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Square One. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Does the Team Think? 7.00-7.30 Private Benjamin. 11.30 Danger UXB. 12.30 am Closedown.

TSW

As Thames except: 3.45-4.15 Square One. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Does the Team Think? 7.00-7.30 Private Benjamin. 11.30 Danger UXB. 12.30 am Postscript. 12.36 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 The Good Word. 9.30-9.35 North East News. 1.20-1.30 North East News and Lookaround. 3.45-4.15 The Riordans. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 The Two of Us. 12.00 Judaism. 12.05 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think? 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Peterborough Festival of Country Music. 11.30 New Avengers. 12.30 am Tuesday Topic: with the Bishop of Norwich.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think? with Tim Brooke-Taylor. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News at Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

HTV

As Thames Except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Paint Along With Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does the Team Think? 5.10 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 News. 6.30 Arthur of the Britons. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Amazing Years of Cinema: Epics. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 9.35 am-9.50 Am Gymru. 11.39-11.54 About Wales. 12.00-12.10 pm Trehetiau. 4.15-4.45 Camigam. 5.10.-5.20 Mr Magoo. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales with Michael Lloyd Williams. 11.30-12.00 Survival.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE (r) REPEAT.

CHOICE



Colette O'Neil as Lil in Willie's Last Stand (BBC 1 9.25)

● WILLIE'S LAST STAND (BBC1 9.25pm) is an observant play about male chauvinism by prolific TV playwright Jim Allen. The story, not initially to appeal to lady-libbers, concerns an evening in the life of a middle-aged man (Paul Freeman) and his attempts to recapture the romance of his youth. Bravado talk in the pub leads Willie to pub-crawl around his old drinking haunts unsucccessfully looking for a night's female diversion. In desperation he returns to his local where the landlady is on her own — and willing. The sequel is both comic and sad.

● ARENA (BBC2 10.05pm) awards an accolade tonight to Roy Plomley and his long-running programme, Desert Island Discs. For forty years anybody who is anybody has been a castaway and a few of them appear to explain what an honour it is to be chosen. Mr Plomley is seen in his Thameside home and at a specially built desert island surrounded by some guests' luxury gifts. Do you remember who wanted a life-size inflatable Faye Dunaway doll? and who was vain enough to ask for a mirror?

● ISADORA (ITV 9.30pm) is a full length ballet-with-words by choreographer Kenneth MacMillan, recorded at the Royal Opera House. The story line concerns the rather odd life-style of Isadora Duncan, the San Francisco-born eccentric, who met her end strangled by her own scarf when it caught in the spokes of her car. MacMillan was fascinated by her story and decided to create something original for someone unique — hence actress Mary Miller narrates details of Isadora's life between the explicit dancing of Merle Park. Purists were not enamoured when it first opened but as it will be an introduction to ballet for some viewers the innovation works admirably.

● TO HELL WITH CULTURE (Radio 3 7.00pm) is a celebration to mark the centenary of the birth of the self-styled 'stone carver' Eric Gill. Francis Watson investigates the life and work of this eccentric craftsman whose sculptures include Prospero and Ariel which guards the portals of Broadcasting House, and who is immortalized in the type faces he created, Gill Sans, Perpetua and Joanna. His conversion to Catholicism is marked by his Stations of the Cross he carved for Westminster Cathedral. The part of Gill is played by Cyril Shaps and among those contributing to the programme are Edward Lucie-Smith, Sir John Rothenstein and Gill's latest biographer, Malcolm Yorke.

Law Report February 23 1982 Court of Appeal

Action to pervert the course of justice

egina v Murray

fore Lord Lane, Lord Chief stice, Mr Justice Stephen own and Mr Justice Taylor

idgment delivered February 22]

For a charge of attempting to rvert the course of public stice to be established there ist be evidence that the person arged has done enough for ere to be a risk, without rther action by him, that justice will result.

The Lord Chief Justice so held ien giving judgment dismissing appeal by Gordon Ellison irray, aged 55, from conviction Leeds Crown Court (Judge aumont) on a count charging it he attempted to pervert the urse of justice by altering a iod sample supplied by him der section 9 of the Road affic Act 1972, and supplied to n under section 10, and by livering the altered sample to public analyst knowing that resulting analysis was likely be used in his defence in oceedings against him.

A sentence of nine months' prisonment was reduced to ee months on appeal.

Mr H. H. Ognall, QC and Mr R. Smith for the appellant; Mr F. Muller, QC and Mrs Margaret ckford-Smith for the Crown.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE d that analysis of the defend-t's part sample showed 47 lligrammes of alcohol in 100 llilitres of blood. Analysis of part sample retained by the lice revealed 157 milligrammes 100 millilitres.

The prosecution case, which was plainly accepted by the jury's majority verdict, was that the phial into which the defendant's part sample had been put was duly labelled and initialled, enveloped, sealed and rubber stamped. Close examination later showed that both the envelope and the seal had been tampered with.

The suggestion from those facts and others including the amount of chemical preservative in the defendant's analysed sample inevitably led to the conclusion that some of the initial sample had been withdrawn by hypodermic and replaced by blood uncontaminated with alcohol — hence the disparity.

The prosecution submitted that on those facts it was open to the jury to conclude that the appellant was guilty. There was no evidence before the jury, but no doubt, that information about the low alcohol content of the appellant's analysed sample had reached the prosecuting authority.

Their Lordships had been informed by Mr Ognall that when the analyst discovered the remarkably low percentage of alcohol, he took steps to communicate with the appellant's solicitor and he, not surprisingly communicated with the prosecuting authority, and investigations started.

At the conclusion of the case for the prosecution a submission was made, and repeated on appeal by Mr Ognall that before conduct could be properly described as an attempt to pervert the course of public justice it had to go beyond mere private action.

There was no reported instance of a conviction for the offence being recorded without the person charged in some way involving himself or another by conduct which might directly affect the prosecuting authority in its discretion, witnesses or exhibits, or by interference with or subornation of possible defence witnesses or the manufacture of false evidence and its introduction into the system of justice.

What the judge in the present case had to decide was whether there was evidence fit to go to the jury that (1) the defendant had the intention of perverting the course of justice, which plainly he had; and (2) much more importantly, whether there was evidence that what he did had a tendency to have that effect.

There had to be evidence that the person charged had done enough for there to be a risk, without further action by him, that injustice would result. In other words, there had to be a possibility that what he had done, without more, might lead to injustice.

He did not himself have to introduce the evidence into the process of justice as Mr Ognall had invited their Lordships to rule. It was sufficient if what he had done, without more had a tendency to produce that result.

To establish a tendency or possibility one did not have to prove that the tendency or possibility in fact materialized. If it did, and there was evidence of that, it was a powerful argument to show that there was a tendency, but it was not necessary.

In the present case there was plainly evidence of such tendency or possibility because, once the analyst — whether he was a private or a public analyst — analysed the sample and found it contained a minimal quantity of alcohol in the particular circumstances of the case it was a practical certainty let alone a possibility that the information would be communicated either to the solicitor or to the prosecuting authority or to the police, as in fact happened. On that aspect alone the judge was right.

Although the decision was not based on a further argument, there was "interference" with the process of justice by the simple tampering with the sample.

The appellant having adulterated the sample was placed in a dilemma: if he chose to use it, the offence was committed; if he realized that by using it he was likely to get himself into trouble, he had disqualified himself from using it and again he had interfered with the process of law because one of the processes in the type of case under consideration was that the motorist should have the opportunity of having his own sample analysed and put before the court by way of analysis evidence.

Solicitors: Ronald Teeman & Co Leeds; Mr M. D. Shaffner, Wakefield.

Evicting trespassing occupiers after intestate death of tenant

irral Borough Council v nith

fore Lord Justice Ormrod, rd Justice Ackner and Mr stice Wood

idgment delivered February 22]

On the death intestate of a iant the tenancy vested in the esident of the Family Division nding the grant of administ-ion. The landlord was not titled to possession of the nised premises unless the iancy had been effectively minated by the service of a tice to quit on the President.

The Court of Appeal so stated allowing an appeal by Mr ry Smith and Miss Laura oper from a decision of Judge lison in Birkenhead County urt. The judge had made an ler for possession against the pellants on the application of landlord, the Wirral Borough uncil.

Mr Norman A. Wright for the pellants; Mr Mark Hedley for landlord.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD said that the landlords had granted a tenancy in 1973 to Mrs Kathleen Horne. Mrs Horne was admitted to hospital in 1980 and Mr Smith, her grandson moved in. Mrs Horne died intestate in hospital. Later Miss Cooper moved into the premises to live with Mr Smith.

In April 1981 the landlord started summary proceedings for possession of the premises. The judge rejected the appellants' contention that they were entitled to remain in the premises under the provision of the Housing Act 1980 and concluded that they were trespassers. That conclusion was now not disputed by the appellants.

Their case was that on the facts the landlord did not have a right to immediate possession. The reason for that was technical and antiquated. The effect was that the tenancy did not end on the death intestate of the tenant but vested on her intestacy in the President of the Family Division.

The difficulty was the landlord had never terminated the tenancy by serving a notice to quit on the President or an appropriate person which would automatically have determined the tenancy. The judge tried to get round that by holding that despite the subsisting tenancy the landlord as freehold owner had a better title than the trespassers.

His Lordship could understand the common sense of that but regrettably there was no authority on which the judge could base that decision. The court was dealing with a fundamental proposition and that was that an action for possession could only be maintained by someone entitled to immediate possession. The landlord was not in that position.

For those reasons the appeal would be allowed.

Lord Justice Ackner and Mr Justice Wood agreed.

Solicitors: A. F. Russell & Co, Birkenhead; Mr P. J. Mills, Wallasey.

Councillor is denied access to files

Regina v Birmingham City District Council, Ex parte O

A councillor, who had no direct connexion with the social services department, but in her capacity as chairman of the housing committee obtained information which led her to doubt the suitability of a married couple to adopt a child whom they had been fostering, was not entitled, on grounds of confidentiality, to have produced to her the files of the social services department relating to the case.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls and Sir Sebag Shaw, Lord Justice Donaldson dissenting) allowed an appeal on February 19 by the foster parents from a decision of the Divisional Court (*The Times*, March 26, 1980; 78 LGR 497) refusing them an order prohibiting the disclosure to the councillor of information recorded in confidence by the social services department. The court made no order on an undertaking for the councillor.

Noraid men implicated in $5m arms deals

By David Nicholson-Lord

Millions of dollars raised from Irish-Americans, supposedly to buy food and clothes for Northern Ireland, have been spent on smuggling weapons to the Provisional IRA, a former leading figure in the Provisionals alleged in a television documentary last night.

Mr Peter McMullan, said to be a former IRA arms-buyer in the United States, estimated on Granada Television's *World in Action* that Noraid, the Irish Northern Aid Committee, had raised almost $5m since the present troubles began, and had spent most of it on weapons.

According to Mr McMullan, Mr Michael Flannery, the founder of Noraid, is the "banker" provides the money for the weapons and has complete control over the gun-running operation. He is trusted "100 per cent" by the IRA leadership in Dublin and Belfast, Mr McMullan said.

His claims were made during a programme on the forthcoming trial of Mr Flannery and three other Irish-Americans, including a Noraid branch treasurer, on arms smuggling charges in New York. According to *World in Action* charges are also expected against Mr Bernard McKeon, president of one of Noraid's New York branches.

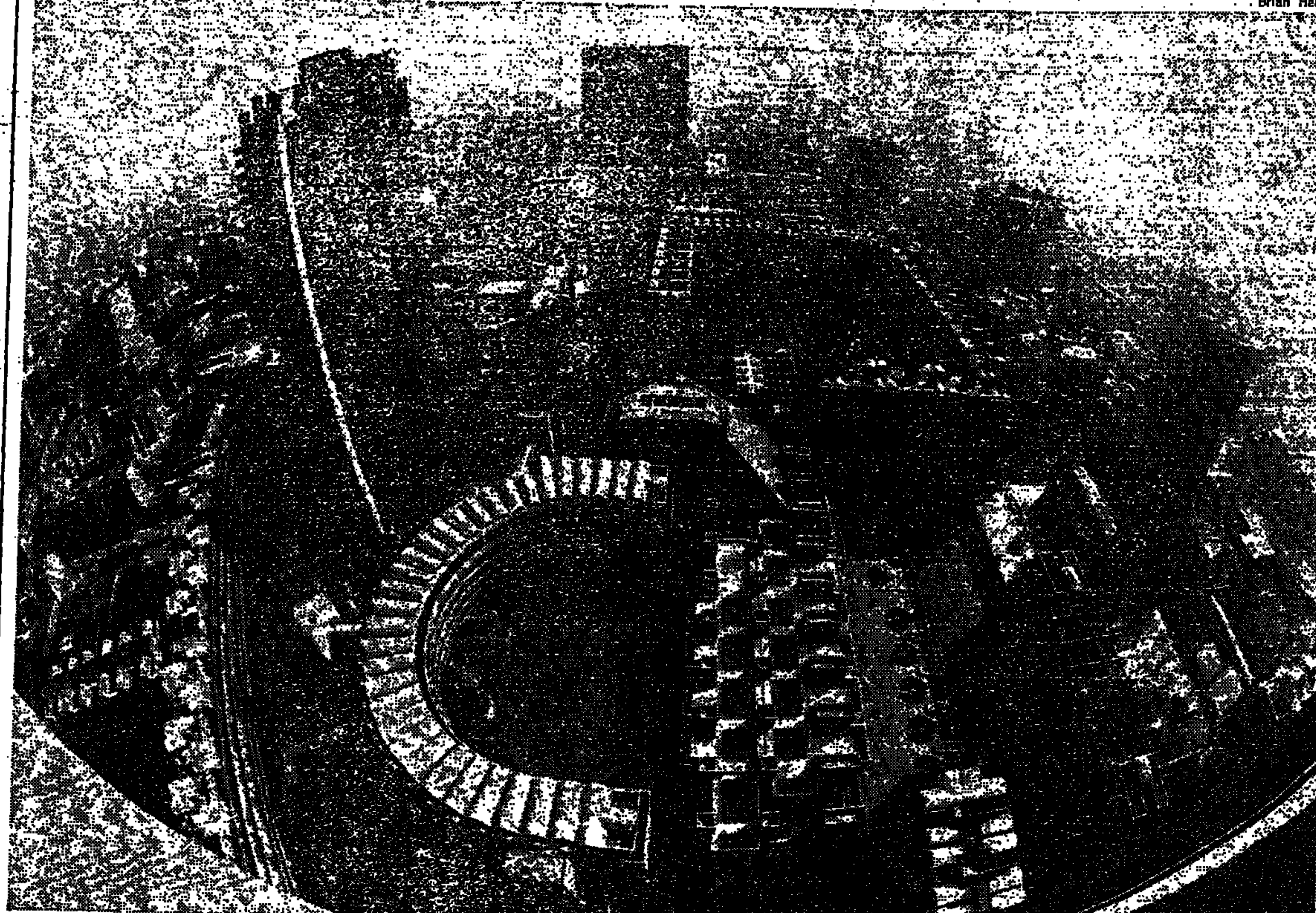
Mr McMullan, whose evidence does not form part of the FBI's evidence against the four, is facing British Government attempts to extradite him from America for his role in the IRA bombing of an army barracks in Yorkshire. He is also on the run from the Provisionals.

The trial of Mr Flannery, who has been released on bail and denies the charges against him, has attracted much publicity as it is the first time leading members of Noraid have been implicated directly in gun-running, despite the long-held suspicions of the British and American Governments.

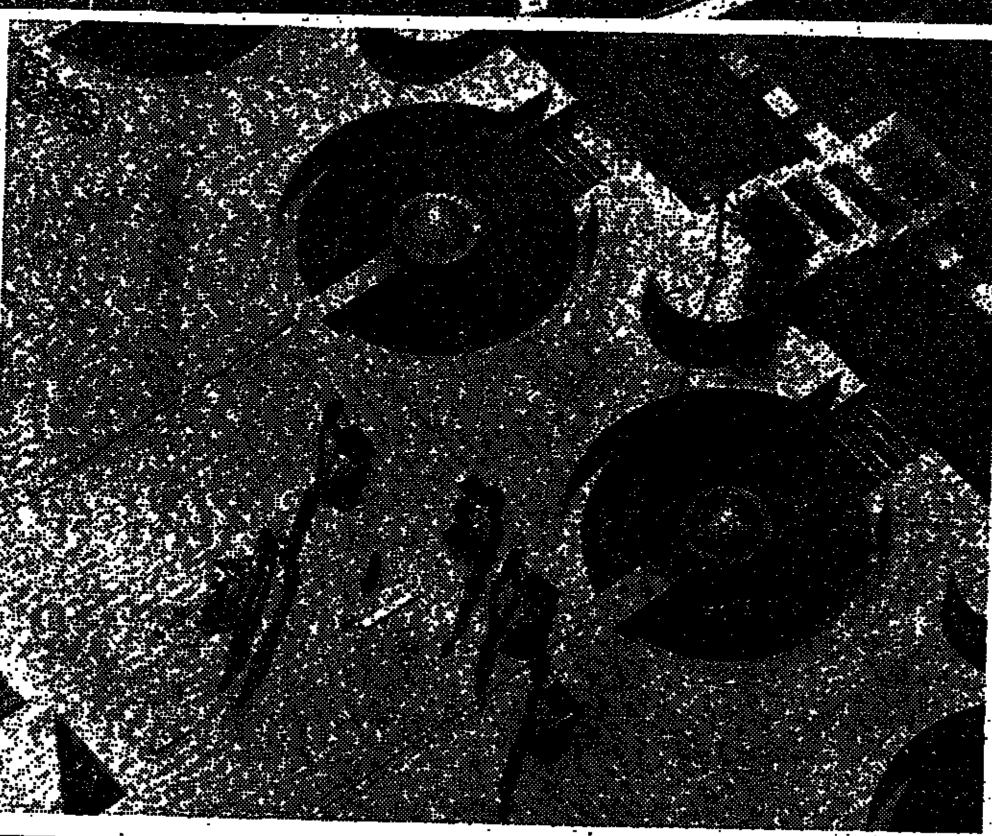
The programme described the role played by a jailed New York gun-dealer in helping an FBI agent infiltrate the network in return for a five-year reprieve.

Documents seized by the FBI also implicate Joe Cahill, the former Belfast leader of the Provisionals.

Mr Flannery, who says he can account for all the money raised by Noraid, said in an interview that he agreed with the IRA bombings in London, but the charge that he had given a co-defendant $17,000 to buy arms was "as false as all the rest of the charges".



Brian Harris



Barbican–gateway to an arts spectacular

A wide-angle lens captures the enormity of the Barbican Centre, London's new arts complex which has cost £153m and almost 11 years to build.

Final preparations were underway yesterday for the official opening by the Queen next week, as as workmen did last minute gardening on the lakeside terraces (right).

As a small army of men put finishing touches to 5.3 acres of carpeted floor and 7.5 acres of brick tiling inside the building news came that the cost of the project has soared by yet another £10m.

The final cost of the complex, the largest centre of its kind in Western Europe,—is now £153m. This is almost 10 times the original estimate when work started in 1971.

There are 130,000 cubic metres of concrete—enough to build 19 miles of six-lane motorway—while half of the centre's 10 levels are underground at up to 17 feet below sea level.

Visitors are confronted by a spectacular series of tiers and galleries and expanses of brown carpet big enough for indoor cricket. On upper levels, exotic shrubs and trees have been lifted in by crane to form a conservatory for cocktail parties and meetings.

The theatre, new London home of the Royal Shakespeare Company, has a stainless steel curtain which splits to reveal the stage.

In the concert hall and lobby there are 2.7 acres of grained woodblock flooring.

One group of residents has beaten the Royal Family to the opening. Ducks are already occupying the artificial lake, built as a sophisticated cooling plant for the centre.

The arts and conference centre, which is also the new home of the London Symphony Orchestra, will be opened by the Queen on March 3, followed by five days of celebrations.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

New Faulds melodrama takes the stage

Members yesterday held a debate entitled, according to the order paper, *The Problems of the Arts in the Present Economic Climate*, with Mr Paul Channon as Minister for the Arts, Mr Andrew Faulds as the strange, bearded figure on the Opposition front bench who is trying to get his job, and Mr Norman St John-Stevas in a cameo role as himself.

The debate had one of those irritatingly-long titles to which the fashionable theatre has been prone since the 1960s, and which will presumably become even more irritatingly known among the intelligentsia simply as *Climate*. Years from now some chairman of Radio 3's *The Critics* will chatter: "Did Andrew Faulds build as *convincing* a character-study as he did so memorably in *Climate*? Marina Warner?"

As befitted exchanges largely dominated by the issue of subsidies, the debate was a minority taste. For most of the time about half a dozen members of the debate-going public were dotted about on the Labour backbenches.

They included Mr Russell Kerr (Labour, Feltham), who does not really count. That is because he turns up for virtually every debate. Defence. Rate Support Grant. Rape. Incest. The Arts. They are all the same to him. Perhaps he has a special pass.

The Tories, though widely regarded outside as embodying the Philistine tendency, mustered a larger audience, about 20.

The debate was on an Opposition motion moved by Mr Faulds. Once a notorious backbench demagogue who terrorized successive Speakers in the 1960s and 1970s, he now lurks on the Opposition front bench during proceedings on the arts, disguising himself as a rational being.

Years ago he used to bellow and grunt from a distant backbench. But yesterday his speech was essentially *The Portage to the Dispatch Box of AF*.

"A debate on the arts is an extremely rare occurence in this House", he began. "The arts should not be a matter of party controversy. They are important not only for their civilizing qualities . . . There is also the revenue generated from tourism"

After this numbing opening, the speech's entire cast of clichés waded through a swamp of pomposity until it reached an astonishing bravura finale lasting what seemed at the time like several hours and which included such brilliant fictional conceits as a plea on behalf of an organization called "The Writers' Action Group." (Surely the action at which writers are best employed is writing. No matter. Mr Faulds was confident he was making sense).

In a lifetime of theatregoing, I have never seen anything to equal it. It was wonderfully, exhileratingly, heart-stoppingly boring. It restored one's faith in Parliament as a medium.

Mr Faulds demanded vast amounts of public money. He covered everything. At one point he wanted to know why there were no more special grants to London orchestras to perform new musical works, though he failed to demand the much more essential subsidy to London audiences to *attend* new musical works.

"New works require special rehearsals", he explained (particularly on the part of the audience, one muttered).

At one stage he referred to Mr Norman St John-Stevas, the most famous Arts Minister since the Renaissance, who was sitting on a far backbench. But Mr St John-Stevas did not respond, since he appeared to be momentarily asleep. Certainly, it was the only known occasion in history on which Mr St John-Stevas had *not* reacted to a reference to himself.

"His head is held low", said Mr Faulds. "Perhaps some one will wake him". Suddenly, Mr St John-Stevas looked up and smiled. By now we had all forgotten the point Mr Faulds had been making about him, including perhaps Mr Faulds, for he moved on to yet another subject.

But it was a curiously moving moment: the old Minister, lost in his thoughts, remembering perhaps the symphonies, operas, puppet-street theatres and subsidies which he caused to be performed in his years of glory—while, through that reverie, Mr Faulds continued on and on unto the farthest reaches of the debate.

(What a beautiful, civilizing piece of writing that was—created, be it noted, entirely without the aid of the Writers' Action Group.)

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen holds an Investiture, Buckingham Palace, 11.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends Service of Thanksgiving at Walworth Parish Church, 7.15.

The Duke of Gloucester as President, Institute of Advanced Motorists, launches BP Young Driver of the Year National Competition, BP House, Victoria, 11.30; and later attends Court Luncheon of Worshipful Company of Patternmakers, Tallow Chandlers' Hall, EC4, 12.20.

Exhibitions in progress

English prints—William Blake to David Hockney, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; Mon to Sat, 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 4 (until March 28).

Photograph exhibition: monochrome, gum-bichromate, colour prints and colour transparencies, Orleans House Gallery, Riverside, Twickenham; Tues to Sat 1 to 4.30, Sun 2 to 4; (until Feb 28).

Paper and Plastics, jewelry made from paper and plastic, Arnolfini, Narrow Quay, Bristol; Tues to Sat 11 to 8; (until March 13).

Main Features—principal pictures from permanent collection, Victoria Art Gallery, Bridge Street, Bath; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 5; (until March 6).

Ceramics by Martin Smith, Holburne Museum, Gt Pulteney Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 6; (until March 28).

Watercolours and oil paintings by David Cox, City Art Gallery, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 6; (until March 18).

Scottish Pottery from late 18th to 20th century; Perth Museum and Art Gallery, George Street, Perth; Mon to Sat 10 to 1 and 2 to 5; (until March 5).

Contemporary Australian Printmakers, Central Museum and Art Gallery, Albert Square, Dundee; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30; (until March 6).

Music

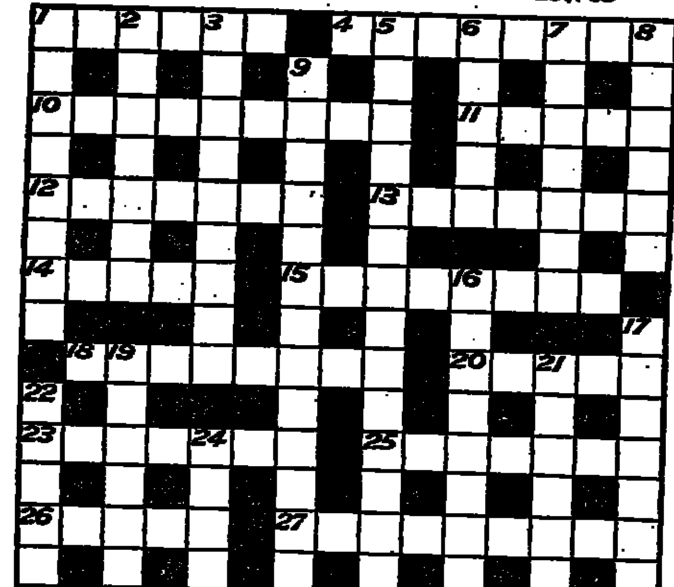
Early Music Network concert, William Byrd Choir, Turner Sims Concert Hall, Southampton University, 8.

Concert, Brodsky String Quartet, Harvey Theatre, High Melton, Doncaster, 7.30.

Walks

Modern Glass in Medieval York, meet St Michael-le-Belfrey, York, 1.15.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,763



ACROSS

1 Note and article cannot be reduced (6).
4 Painted, like counties seen from Bredon (8).
10 Agent for exciting jobs, named. . . (5,4).
11 . . .and finally numbered thus (5).
12 Solved puzzles full of holes (7).
13 Is she French, this girl? (7).
14 Debater, by gad, best without any notes whatsoever in meeting (5).
15 Realizing it's delightful (8).
18 Got back a number simultaneously (8).
20 Doctor has tea or coffee (5).
23 Where some Germans live in Ireland (7).
25 First part of new rise just coming into effect (7).
26 Record-holder's a light blue, university miler originally (5).
27 Third vowel in a selfish sense? (6,3).
28 Person with burning convictions? (8).
29 King Lear, perhaps (6).

DOWN

1 Needed by MP more than others (8).
2 Arrange wedding for George April 23rd (4-3).
3 Write to Times, oddly, about the French excuse for kissing (9).
5 Tom's ancient book (3,11).
6 Attack aimed at badgers (5).
7 Composer in part of fortifications (7).
8 Sort of money not sent to the safe (6).
9 Mythical story of boxing champion? (4,2,3,5).
16 London area could be quiet in 17 (9).
17 Get top place at sea in wardroom, as the admiral (4-4).
19 Transport — raising money to be paid in very short time (7).
21 Doctor Cameron in Italy (7).
22 Almost transfix a sort of antelope (6).
24 Tiny chap performing title role (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,762

Pancake Day Races

London: Races over 100 yards, tossing the pancake three times, by housewives, grocery trade and national beauty queens, personality girls and chefs from leading London hotels and restaurants; Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2, starts at 11.

Liverpool: Races over 60 yards by individuals or teams of up to four, frying pan awarded to winner; Liverpool Parish Church, Liverpool 2, starts at 12.30.

Stamp exhibition

Super Stampex national stamp exhibition opens today at the Royal Horticultural Society (both halls), Greycoat Street and Vincent Square, SW1; until Sunday. Today 1 to 8, tomorrow to Fri 10 to 8, Sat and Sun 10 to 6. (Adults: £1.75 today, £1 from tomorrow, and 50p after 5 pm; children and pensioners: £1.75 today, 50p from tomorrow and 25p after 5 pm.)

Sporting fixtures

Football: British championship, England v Northern Ireland, Wembley, 7.45; 12 English and Scottish league matches (see page 19).

Racing: Meetings at Huntingdon, 1.30 and Sedgefield, 1.45.

Hockey: University match, Oxford v Cambridge, at Lord's, 2.45.

Squash rackets: Lookers' Masters, Prestwich, 6.30.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Canada Bill, committee stage.

Lords (2.30): Mental Health (Amendment) Bill, report, first day.

Today's anniversaries

Births: Samuel Pepys, London, 1633; George Frederick Handel, Halle, Germany, 1685; Mayer Anselm Rothschild, founder of the banking firm, Frankfurt-on-Main, 1743. Deaths: Sir Joshua Reynolds, London, 1792; John Keats, Rome, 1821; William Butterfield, architect, London, 1900. The Cato Street conspirators were arrested, 1820.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending February 12:

ITV

1 This Is Your Life, Thames (18.10m)
2 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada (17.15m)
3 Coronation Street (Mon) (16.80m)
4 Wish You Were Here, Thames (15.51m)
5 The Benny Hill Show, Thames (15.35m)
6 Family Fortunes, Central (15.10m)
7 Shine On Harvey Moon, Central (14.70m)
8 The Fall Guy, ITV (14.25m)
9 Let There Be Love, Thames (14.20m)
10 Crossroads (Thur) Central (13.95m)

BBC 1

1 Last of the Summer Wine (14.75m)
2 Jim'll Fix It (12.75m)
3 Dallas (12.50m)
4 Shoestring (12.35)
5 Top of the Pops (11.55m)
6 Nanny (11.20m)
6=The Les Dawson Show (11.20m)
6=Holiday (11.20m)
9 The Circus World Championships (11.05m)
10 Terry and June (10.90m)

BBC 2

1 Not The Nine O'Clock News (10.35m)
2 Nancy Astor (Wed & Sun) (8.10m)
3 Pot Black '82 (8.05m)
4 Grace Kennedy (7.80m)
5 The Money Movers (7.75m)
6 The Flight of the Condor (7.10m)
7 One Man and His Dog (6.90m)
8 Call My Bluff (6.25m)
9 Porridge (5.80m)
10 Forty Minutes (5.10m)

British Audience Research Board.

Classical best sellers

Best-selling records last week were: 1 Perhaps Love—Domingo (CBS73592); 2 Dvorak: Cello Concerto—Cohen (CFP40361); 3 Beethoven: Violin Concerto—Perlman (HMV ASD4059); 4 The Legendary Hollywood String Quartet (HMV RLS765); 5 Domingo Sings Tangos — (DG2536416); 6 Bruckner: Symphony No 3 — Karajan (DG2532007); 7 Stars of the Vienna Opera (HMS RLS764); 8 Ravel: Daphnis and Chloe—Dutoit (Decca SXDL7526); 9 Viva Domingo (DG2531369); 10 Beethoven Symphonies 1/9—Sanderling (HMV SLS5239).

BR refunds

The Consumers' Association remind BR season ticket holders claiming refunds that if they were intending to travel on Sundays during the strike, they can claim for these days too. Alternatively, your ticket can be extended—a day for each strike day. You can still claim if the ticket is now out of date if you have kept the old ticket.

Roads

Midlands: A5: Roadworks at western end of Atherstone bypass. M5: Lane closures between Worcester and Strensham (junction 7 and 8). A49: Delays on Ross Road, Hereford between Hunton Road and Holme Lacy Road.

North: A6072: Roadworks on Heighington by-pass, co Durham. A1(M): Southbound lane closure N of Scotch Corner, N Yorkshire. A1: Lane closures between Selby and Wetherby. A5117: Temporary lights between Hapsford and Dunkirk, N of Chester.

Wales and West: M32: Lane closures between junctions 2 and 3, Bristol. A30: Roadworks in East Street, Oakampton, Devon. A55: Only one lane open at Conwybridge, Gwynedd; long delays crossing River Conwy.

Scotland: M80/A80: Lane closures between Haggs and Castlecary. A1: Only one lane open S of Haddington, Lothian. A72: Width restrictions at Cuddy Bridge, Peebles.

Information supplied by the AA.

Air

Despite baggage handlers' dispute, BA expect to operate nearly 90 per cent of European and domestic flights from Heathrow today; shuttle and long haul flights unaffected.

The papers

Praising the new exchange system for council tenants, the Daily Express says: "Council housing has had a stultifying effect on the mobility of labour, and the new scheme is bound to help . . . is cheap to run and a sensible use of public money".

The New York Times yesterday said: "What Spain's democracy needs now is a demonstration that a military tribunal can treat military conspirators fairly", and adds that approval of Spain's request to join Nato "surely depends on the conduct of the great trial now begun".

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.79	1.71
Austria Sch	32.15	30.15
Belgium Fr	85.50	81.50
Canada $	2.34	2.25
Denmark Kr	15.01	14.26
Finland Mkk	8.72	8.27
France Fr	11.55	10.95
Germany DM	4.55	4.30
Greece Dr	118.00	111.00
Hongkong $	11.35	10.75
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.23
Italy Lir	2410.00	2310.00
Japan Yn	456.00	430.00
Netherlands Gld	4.99	4.73
Norway Kr	11.48	10.88
Portugal Esc	131.50	124.50
South Africa Rd	2.08	1.93
Spain Pta	192.00	183.00
Sweden Kr	11.11	10.53
Switzerland Fr	3.64	3.42
USA $	1.92	1.85
Yugoslavia Dur	98.00	92.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The FT Index closed up 5.9 at 568.2.

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Weather

A ridge of high pressure will be maintained over the British Isles.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S, E, Central N England, East Anglia, Midlands: Dry, frost and icy roads early and late, also fog, slow to clear in places and reforming later, hazy sunshine; wind variable, light; max temp 5 to 6C (41 to 43F).

Channel Islands, SW England: Mostly dry, cloudy at first, bright intervals developing; wind N to NE, moderate becoming variable, light; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Wales, SW England: Mostly dry, sunny intervals developing; wind W to NW, light; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Mostly dry, fog patches clearing, sunny intervals developing; wind SW, light; max temp 6 to 7C (43 to 45F).

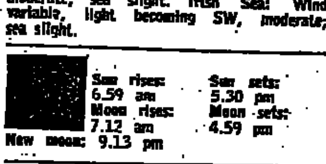
NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee: Dry, fog clearing slowly but reforming later, hazy sunshine; wind W to SW, light; max temp 4 to 5C (39 to 41F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Showers, some wintry, bright intervals developing; wind S, moderate or fresh; max temp 4 to 5C (39 to 41F).

Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland: Variable cloud, perhaps a few showers, some wintry; wind SW, moderate; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Mostly dry at first, unsettled later, rather cold but temperatures nearer normal in W. Overnight frost and fog.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NE, moderate locally fresh; sea slight. St George's Channel: Wind, N, backing W, moderate; sea slight. Irish Sea: Wind variable, light becoming SW, moderate; sea slight.



Sun rises: 6.59 am
Sun sets: 5.30 pm
Moon rises: 7.12 am
Moon sets: 4.59 pm
New moon: 9.13 pm

Lighting up time

London 6.0 pm to 6.27 am
Bristol 6.09 pm to 6.37 am
Edinburgh 6.03 pm to 6.48 am
Manchester 6.04 pm to 6.39 am
Penzance 6.23 pm to 6.47 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	fg	2	36	Guernsey	c	5	41
Birmingham	c	2	36	Inverness	c	6	43
Blackpool	f	3	37	Jersey	c	5	41
Bristol	c	4	39	London	s	6	43
Cardiff	c	4	39	Manchester	f	5	41
Edinburgh	c	4	39	Ronaldsway	c	4	39
Glasgow	c	4	39				

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Benbecula, Wick, Kinloss, 9C (48F); lowest day max, Shawbury, 3C (37F); highest rainfall: Ilfracombe, 0.59in; highest sunshine: Cromer, 9.3hr.

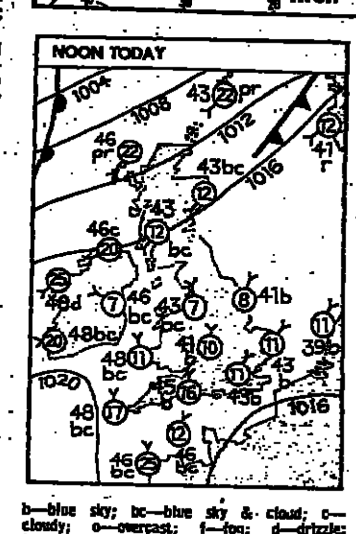
Satellite predictions

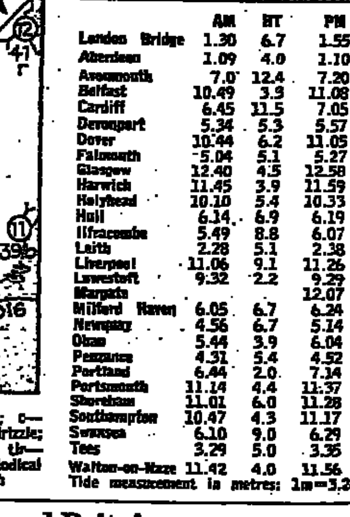
Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving the eclipse.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 1220: 18.44-18.50; NNW; 40NNE; E* and 20.26-20.30; NW; 50SW; SW*. Cosmos 1286: (Feb 24) 5.53-5.55; NNW; 15N; NNE. Cosmos 880R: 19.37-19.39; NNW; 20NNE; NNE*. Cosmos 1306: (Feb 24) 6.4-6.6; NNW; 10N; NNE Cosmos 1337: 18.18-18.28; NNW; 65WSW; S and 20.3-20.6; WNW; 10W; WSW. Bhaskar 2: 18.44-18.47; S; 20SE; SE* and 20.21-20.22; SW; 20SW; SW*. Salyut 6: (Feb 24) 4.42-4.43; ESE*; 25ESE; E and 6.14-6.18; W*; 45S; SE.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



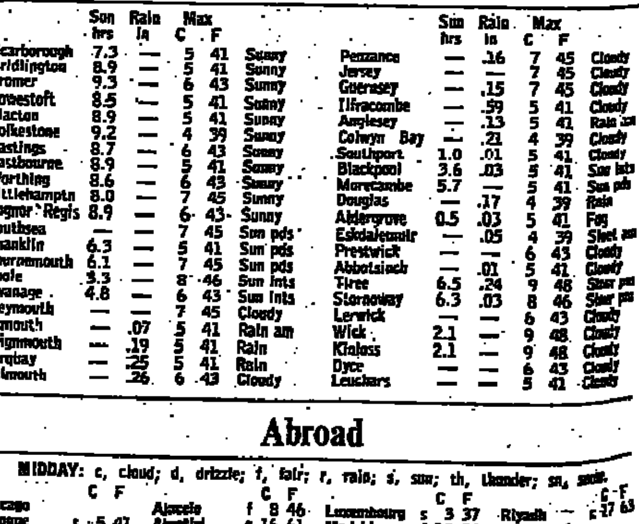


b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	1.30	4.7	1.55	6.9
Aberdeen	1.09	4.0	1.10	4.0
Avonmouth	7.0	12.4	7.20	12.5
Belfast	10.49	3.5	11.09	3.1
Cardiff	6.45	11.5	7.05	11.6
Devonport	5.34	5.3	5.57	5.2
Dover	10.44	6.2	11.05	6.4
Falmouth	5.0	5.1	5.27	5.0
Glasgow	12.40	4.5	12.58	4.8
Harwich	11.45	3.9	12.04	4.0
Holyhead	10.10	5.4	10.33	5.3
Hull	6.14	6.9	6.19	7.3
Ilfracombe	5.49	8.8	6.07	8.8
Leith	1.28	5.2	2.38	5.1
Liverpool	11.06	8.4	11.25	8.4
Lowestoft	9.32	2.2	9.27	2.4
Margate			12.07	4.5
Milford Haven	6.05	6.7	6.24	6.7
Newquay	4.56	6.7	5.14	6.7
Oban	5.44	3.9	6.04	3.8
Penzance	4.31	5.4	4.52	5.3
Portland	6.44	2.0	7.14	1.9
Portsmouth	11.14	4.4	11.37	4.5
Shoreham	11.01	6.0	11.28	6.0
Southampton	10.47	4.3	11.17	4.4
Swansea	6.10	9.0	6.29	9.0
Tees	3.29	5.0	3.35	5.3
Walton-on-Naze	11.42	4.0	11.56	4.1

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft



Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	7.3	—	5	41	Sunny	Penzance	—	.36	7	45	Cloudy
Bridlington	8.9	—	5	41	Sunny	Jersey	—	—	7	45	Cloudy
Cromer	9.3	—	6	43	Sunny	Guernsey	—	.15	7	45	Cloudy
Lowestoft	8.5	—	5	41	Sunny	Ilfracombe	—	.59	5	41	Cloudy
Clacton	8.9	—	5	41	Sunny	Anglesey	—	.13	5	41	Rain am
Folkestone	9.2	—	4	39	Sunny	Colwyn Bay	—	.21	4	39	Cloudy
Hastings	8.7	—	6	43	Sunny	Southport	1.0	.01	5	41	Cloudy
Eastbourne	8.9	—	5	41	Sunny	Blackpool	3.6	.03	5	41	Sun ints
Worthing	8.6	—	6	43	Sunny	Morecambe	5.7	—	5	41	Sun pds
Littlehamptn	8.0	—	7	45	Sunny	Douglas	—	.17	4	39	Rain
Bognor Regis	8.9	—	6	43	Sunny	Aldergrove	0.5	.03	5	41	Fog
Southsea	—	—	7	45	Sun pds	Eskdalemuir	—	.05	4	39	Sleet am
Shanklin	6.3	—	5	41	Sun pds	Prestwick	—	—	6	43	Cloudy
Bournemouth	6.1	—	7	45	Sun pds	Abbotsinch	—	.01	5	41	Cloudy
Poole	3.3	—	8	46	Sun ints	Tiree	6.5	.24	9	48	Shwr pm
Swanage	4.8	—	6	43	Sun ints	Stornoway	6.3	.03	8	46	Shwr pm
Weymouth	—	—	7	45	Cloudy	Lerwick	—	—	6	43	Cloudy
Exmouth	—	.07	5	41	Rain am	Wick	2.1	—	9	48	Cloudy
Teignmouth	—	.19	5	41	Rain	Kinloss	2.1	—	9	48	Cloudy
Torquay	—	.25	5	41	Rain	Dyce	—	—	6	43	Cloudy
Falmouth	—	.26	6	43	Cloudy	Leuchars	—	—	5	41	Cloudy

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Chicago				Ajaccio	f	8	46	Luxembourg	s	3	37	Riyadh	c	17	63
Cologne	s	-5	41	Akrotiri	c	16	61	Madrid	f	12	54	Rio de Jan			
Copenhagen	c	-3	27	Alexandria	c	17	63	Majorca	c	10	50	Rome	s	8	46
Corfu	r	11	52	Algiers	c	18	64	Malaga	c	16	61	Salzburg	c	-3	27
Dallas				Amsterdam	s	6	43	Malta	f	14	57	Sao Paulo			
Dublin	c	6	43	Athens	r	11	52	Mexico City				San Francisco			
Dubrovnik	sn	1	34	Bahrain	c	17	63	Miami				Santiago			
Faro	c	14	57	Barbados				Milan	c	1	34	Seoul	f	6	43
Florence	s	4	39	Barcelona	r	8	46	Montreal				Stockholm	s	-5	23
Frankfurt	f	4	39	Beirut	s	16	61	Moscow	c	-3	27	Strasbourg	f	3	37
Funchal	f	18	64	Belgrade	c	-1	30	Munich	f	-3	27	Tangier	c	14	57
Geneva	c	2	36	Berlin	f	3	37	Nairobi	f	29	84	Tel Aviv	s	20	68
Gibraltar	f	15	59	Bermuda				Naples	s	7	45	Tenerife	s	21	70
Helsinki	s	1	34	Biarritz	r	9	48	New York				Tokyo	s	11	52
Hongkong	c	16	61	Boulogne	s	4	39	Nice				Toronto			
Innsbruck	s	-2	28	Bordeaux	c	10	50	Oslo	sn	-10	14	Tunis	c	15	59
Istanbul	c	6	43	Boston				Paris	f	3	37	Valencia	s	16	61
Jiddah	c	26	79	Brussels	s	5	41	Peking	c	6	43	Vancouver	s	2	36
J'burg	f	26	79	Budapest	c	-1	30	Perth	f	32	90	Venice	s	-3	27
Las Palmas	c	19	66	Cairo	c	21	70	Prague	f	-1	30	Vienna	sn	-2	28
Lisbon	f	13	55	Cape Town	s	24	75	Reykjavik	c	2	36	Warsaw	c	-6	21
Locarno	sn	-1	30	Casablanca	c	17	63	Rhodes	r	13	55	Zurich	f	-2	28